The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8828.—VOL. LIV. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, at her father's residence, Rushcutter's Bay, the wife of A. B. Gibbard, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th August, by special license, at Denham Court, by the Rev. G. N. Wood, incumbent, William Anderson, Esq., of Bargo, N.S.W., to Jane, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Prince Lloyd, Esq., of Gurteen Castle, Lower Ormond, Ireland.

DEATHS.

At her residence, Junction-street, Sheriff's Gardens, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Ann Laws, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Laws.

On the 6th instant, of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. G. R. Turner, Waterloo, Samuel, fifth son of Mrs. John Mayes, Frome, Somersetshire, England.

On the 6th instant, at his late residence, National School-house, Camperdown, Mr. John M'Farlane, teacher, in his 41st year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA.
KAIKOURA,
1500 tons, 400-horse power,
H. S. Machin, Commander.
For PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c.
Also via France, to all parts of the Continent.
GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, September 3rd.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN Royal Mail Steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
J. Hagley, commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers for all New Zealand ports,
SEPTEMBER 14.
For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, commander,
will be dispatched for AUCKLAND, with the Suez Mails (if arrived),
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, at noon.
For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, Manager.

FOR PANAMA DIRECT.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will leave for PANAMA direct, under sail,
On or about SEPTEMBER 20th.
For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE MANNING RIVER.
The A. S. N. Co. having been prevented sending a steamer to above port of late, in consequence of the shallowness of the water on the bar, hope to be able to resume their regular trips shortly, hearing that the navigation of the entrance is now improving. See future advertisements.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 9.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received, and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 18th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—At the request of Passengers the CITY OF ADELAIDE will NOT SAIL for MELBOURNE until 9 p.m. TO-MORROW.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th September.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 8th September inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, 24 hours after arrival.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf on or about TUESDAY, 11th September, at 4 p.m.
Saloon £8
Return ticket, available 4 months 13
Steerage 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 160, New Pitt-street.

JANE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on Board, Victoria Wharf.

PORT MACQUARIE.—HANNAH, Captain Johnson, first fair wind. O'Dowd and Co., Commercial Wharf.

DARKWATER CREEK, MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING CLOUD, from Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for RICHMOND, going to Pelican tree and Lismore.—Schooner ATLANTA, Cowper Wf.

FOR BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner SALAMANDER will sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig SCOTIA, Captain Bogent. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate dispatch.
Shippers are particularly requested to commence their shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—☞ The clipper brig WESTERN STAR, W. Chamberlain, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The favourite clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, Smith, master, hourly expected, will be dispatched five days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR TAHITI direct.—☞ The clipper schooner SUCCESS, Frost, master, will have quick dispatch. Has room for a few tons light freight if engaged at once.
For freight or passage, apply J. C. W. HINSCH, 115, York street, or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers
BLACK SWAN, EMU, or PELICAN,
from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.40
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
At lowest reduced fares. Refreshments on board.
Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Extra Trips.—In addition to the usual trips, an extra steamer has been laid on, starting from the Patent Slip Wharf at 6, and from Parramatta at 8 a.m., at LESS THAN HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest Wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from END OF KING-STREET, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.20, 6. From TARBAN, calling at HUNTER'S HILL, 8, 9.50, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
On SATURDAY, from King-street, 1 instead of 12.30, and extra trips to HUNTER'S HILL, 2.45 and 11 p.m., returning 3.30 and 11.30.

FOR WELLINGTON and LYTTELTON.—The favourite New Zealand trader FANNY FISHER, Captain W. Lee, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with prompt dispatch. Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once to Grafton Wharf.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR FIJI.—The Magellan Cloud is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail on 11th instant.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 7, Wynyard-street.

FOR MAURITIUS.—Passengers and specie only.—First-class brig ZISKA, Morris, commander.
Apply at once to HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Cabin Passengers only.—The magnificent new clipper ship COYA, 515 tons register, R. Paige, commander, will sail for the above port on 16th instant. Apply on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship CANAAN, 1000 tons, Wilson, commander, being under engagement will be dispatched on 20th SEPTEMBER. This ship has splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, Thomas Barnet, commander, is now receiving cargo at Flood's Blackwall Stores, and will have immediate dispatch.
Apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, to Charter, a VESSEL for the conveyance of Coals from NEWCASTLE to MANUKAU, New Zealand. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

WANTED, to charter a small VESSEL, for Melbourne. JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the unrivalled clipper barque DRAGON, 340 tons burthen. JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

FOR SALE.—The brig HIGHLANDER, now lying in Johnson's Bay. Apply JOSEPH WARD and CO.

2 SECOND-HAND Coaster's BOATS, cheap, 16 and 18 feet long. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

FREIGHT for Newcastle, 600 bushels Wheat. Apply J. ROWLING, 83, Sussex-street.

A SECOND HAND SKIFF, for SALE. Inquire of Mr. LOOKE, Boatbuilder, Balmain.

QUAY BERTHS for vessels on any tonnage. Patent Slip Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, in the present session, for and on behalf of ROBERT CAMPBELL, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, but now residing at Buscot Park, in the county of Berks, in England, Esquire, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish a certain back lane, sixteen feet wide, leading from Elizabeth-street to Phillip-street, in the city of Sydney, between allotments numbers twenty-two and fifteen of section number one hundred and four, of the said city of Sydney, and allotments numbers sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one of the said section number one hundred and four, and so much of a certain other back lane sixteen feet wide, leading out of the said first mentioned back lane in a southerly direction, as is comprised within the distance of thirty-one feet from its junction, with the said first mentioned back lane, and to abolish all rights of way over the same, and to vest the fee simple and inheritance of the lands forming the said first mentioned back lane, and the said portion of the said secondly mentioned back lane in the said Robert Campbell, his heirs and assigns, free from all rights of way now existing therein, and to create and dedicate to the public in perpetuity in lieu of and in exchange for the said rights of way so to be abolished as aforesaid, and the vesting of the said lands in the said Robert Campbell as aforesaid and in consideration thereof a public lane or street of the uniform width of twenty feet from Elizabeth-street aforesaid to Phillip-street aforesaid, through allotments numbers twenty-three and fourteen of the said section number one hundred and four, commencing in Elizabeth-street at a point two feet southerly from the south-west corner of the said allotment number twenty-two, and continued to Phillip-street at a point one foot southerly from the south-east corner of the said allotment number fifteen, and to divest from the said Robert Campbell, his heirs and assigns, all right and title in or to the lands over which such last mentioned public lane or street is to be formed.
Dated the 17th day of August, 1866.
WANT and WANT, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, Solicitors for the bill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, for leave to introduce a Bill to vest in the Bishop of Goulburn all lands situate within the limits of the diocese of Goulburn held upon any trust for the Church of England, which are now vested in the Bishop of Sydney, in the manner upon the trusts and for the purposes for which the same are now held by the Bishop of Sydney; and also to declare that the provisions of the Acts, now in force, in which the Bishop of Australia and the Bishop of Sydney are mentioned, shall apply to the Bishop of Goulburn, in accordance with the second clause of the Act passed on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts respecting the vesting of certain lands situated within the dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle respectively, which were formerly vested in the Bishop of Australia."
Dated this fifth day of September, A.D. 1866.
NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors for the Lord Bishop of Goulburn.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the will of HUGH HOUSTON, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, surgeon, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the Government Gazette, application will be made to this Honorable Court that probate of the last will and testament of the said Hugh Houston, deceased, be granted to John Williams and the Rev. G. H. Stanley, the executors therein named. Dated this 17th day of August, A.D. 1866.
DEANE and DEANE, Proctors for the Executors, 112, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JOHN ANDERSON, late of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named deceased, be granted to JOHN RAYDEN BINGLE, Esq., and CHARLES BOSCAWEN RANCLAUD, Esq., of Newcastle, aforesaid, sole executors in the said will named.
Dated this 5th day of September, A.D. 1866.
WOOD READETT, Proctor for the executors, 126, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JALLAND.—THOMAS SHEPPERD, LETTER from G. Hughes. Apply CLARSON, SHALLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

M. M. PALMER, formerly of the Melbourne Railway.—Call for letter, Osborne House, Wynyard-square West.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR PARIS AND MELBOURNE EXHIBITIONS.
No. 208-66. Sydney, 31st August, 1866.
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTISTS willing to compete for the prizes offered by the Commissioners—see Sydney Morning Herald and Empire of the 1st, 8th, and 15th of June last—are requested to have their paintings forwarded to the Secretary, Custom House-buildings, Macquarie-place, Sydney, not later than the 16th September next.
By order of the Board,
A. G. de GYULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—No application received after 30th Sept. GYULAY, Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of members will be held at the Rooms, THIS EVENING, to get up Calcutta and other Sweeps, on the various events for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Monthly MEETING of the Samaritan Lodge, This Evening, at 7 30.

MASONIC.—Emergency Convocation of Robert Burns's R. A. Chapter THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—TO BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.—That the Operative Boot and Shoe Makers Society will meet on next MONDAY EVENING, at the Burrangong Hotel, opposite the Haymarket, for the enrolment of members at 8 o'clock sharp.
GEORGE ROLLINS, Chairman.
JAMES DAVIS, Secretary.

CHRISTIANITY.—At 4 o'clock on LORD'S DAY AFTERNOON next, near the Cemetery fence, Newtown; Subject, Life Eternal; and Life from the Grave; John v., 24 to 29 verses.—JOSEPH KINGSBURY will proclaim the Gospel.

NO. 6 BATTERY.—An UNDRESS PARADE, to inspect all the Arms and Accoutrements issued to this Battery, will take place at Hyde Park Barracks, on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 p.m. To save trouble it is particularly requested that every member attend or send in his arms, &c.
M. W. S. CLARKE, 2nd Lieutenant-Commanding.

CITY and SUBURBAN BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 10th September.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street, 6th September, 1866.

THE Adjourned MEETING of the Creditors of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on MONDAY next, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Committee,
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

IN THE Assigned ESTATE of J. G. WALLER and CO.—A First DIVIDEND of 10d in the Pound will be payable at my office, No. 227, George-street, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m.
By order of the Trustees,
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

IN THE Assigned ESTATE of FRANCIS GILES and CO.—A Third DIVIDEND of Ninepence Farthing in the Pound will be payable at my office, No. 227, George-street, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m.
By order of the Trustees,
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

IN THE Assigned ESTATE of A. TORNAGHI.—A first DIVIDEND of Two Shillings and Sixpence in the Pound, will be payable at Mr. BAASS' office, No. 227, George-street, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m.
DANIEL SELIGMANN, } Trustees.
A. H. J. BAASS,

THE TREASURER of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on behalf of that institution, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of £10 from F. T. Walker, Esq., of Tellemeila.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice, that they have, THIS DAY, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between them as railway contractors, and carried on in the name of DUXBURY and KERR.
Signed this 20th day of August, 1866.
ALEXANDER KERR,
EDMUND DUXBURY.
Witness to signature of Alexander Kerr—W. Glover.
Witness to signature of Edmund Duxbury—W. J. Jackson.
Bull's Camp, Bathurst Road.

WE, the undersigned, carrying on business as Wood and Coal Merchants, have this day mutually agreed to dissolve partnership. All debts due to the firm to be paid to our Collector, Michael Gannon.
FLAN DONLAN,
MICHAEL COHEN.
Witness—Henry Milford, solicitor.

NOTICE.—The Warehouse and Stores of the undersigned will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 10th and 11th instant. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., 2, Wynyard-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY has been appointed Bailiff to this Municipality for the purpose of impounding all cattle found straying or depasturing within the Municipality.
By order of the Chairman,
H. HAMBURGER, C. C.
Randwick, 3rd September, 1866.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that plans and sections, showing the permanent levels of Reynolds-street, South Ward, may be seen at the Surveyor's office, Council Chambers, until MONDAY, the 17th instant.
By order of the Council.
J. M'DONALD, Surveyor.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—To Road Contractors.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 17th September, for the formation, ballasting, blinding, &c., of Reynolds-street. For plans and particulars apply at the Surveyor's office, Council Chambers, Darling-street.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—Notice.—A PLAN of Section of Levels of intended Kerb and Guttering on the old South Head Road, between Comber-street and West-street, is now lying at the Council Chambers for the inspection of all parties interested.
All objections to said plan must be lodged, in writing, with the Council Clerk within one month from this date.
By order of the Chairman,
JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.
Municipal Chambers, Paddington, 6th September.

TENDERS.—EXTENSION OF TIME for receiving Tenders for Hotel and Houses in Elizabeth-street.—Builders tendering for the above works are informed that sealed tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock on THURSDAY, September the 20th. T. DIXON CHATER, Architect and Surveyor, Bell's-chambers.

TO PAINTERS.—Tenders wanted for Painting. Apply J. Graham, 30, Glebe-street, Glebe.

LOST—£1 Reward—from 202, Crown-street, one Pai of Almond TUMBLER PIGEONS.

LOST, on the 6th instant, a CANARY. The finder rewarded on leaving it at Montpelier Hotel, King-st

LOST, from 614, Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire street, a small rough Grey TERRIER DOG, with chain collar. A handsome reward given.

LOST, a White POODLE SLUT, on the 5th instant, from the Golden Fleece. By bringing the same to Mrs. ST. GEORGE, corner of Castlereagh street, will receive 5s reward.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a dark Chesnut MARE, branded IS on the near shoulder. T. LLOYD GITTING, Canterbury Farm, Ashfield.

PARRAMATTA.—STOLEN or STRAYED, a Black MARE, branded W on near shoulder, newly branded. £1 reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, if stolen, and 10s if strayed, by returning her to JOHN FAIRWEATHER, Rose-street.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against giving CREDIT to my wife ELIZABETH BOWN, maiden name HOLLIDAY. CHARLES BOWN, King's Grove.

ALLEN, BROTHERS, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, 634, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, have on hand, bright yellow SOAP of the very best quality, and composite mould CANDLES, superior to any in the market.
A liberal discount allowed for cash.

COFFEE roasted and ground; pepper and spices ground and dressed, at Redgate's Mills, Woolloomooloo.

CORNS SPEEDILY REMOVED by the infallible Solvent, prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

C. COTTRELL, Auctioneer. Rents and debts collected. Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

DR. LANDER begs to inform his patients that he is now able to RESUME PRACTICE, and also to thank his friends for their kind inquiries during his late illness. 14, South Head Road, September 6.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh sts., late Pitt-st.

DUGUID and CO., 74, Pitt-street, next Exchange.—Coals, wood, breeze, and charcoal always on hand.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised Iron Merchants,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street;
Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street;
7, Parramatta-street, near the Railway Bridge;
Pottery, South end of Riley-street, Surry Hills.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Machine and Fancy Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, &c., &c., REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's Buildings.

GOVERNMENT VACCINATION free to all classes daily, as usual, from 2 to 4 p.m., at my residence, 463, Pitt-street South, and in all parts of the city and suburbs, by appointment. W. BELL, Surgeon and Government vaccinator.

JOHN DUGUID and CO., Wearne's Wharf, Bathurst-st. Coals, ironbark, cut billet wood, charcoal, breeze, &c.

J O H N S O N ' S
Cheap Bedding Manufactory.
195, Pitt-street, near the New Post Office.
N.B.—Hair Mattresses, 1s 8d, 1s 10d, to 2s per lb. quality guaranteed.

HENRY BOND GARRETT (Teale and Garrett), Notary Public, 137, King-street.

HIGHEST PRICE given for Household Furniture, &c. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

MACNISH and SON, Solicitors, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

MUSIC Taught by a Lady; three lessons per week, 30s per quarter. Willow Cottage, Dowling-street.

MR. T. J. SOUTHERN, General Agent, 9, Vickery's Chambers, visiting MELBOURNE about the 11th instant, will transact ANY BUSINESS entrusted to him.

PHRENOLOGY.—Verbal Delineation and Advice, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 204, Pitt-street, opposite Theatre.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS, 267, Pitt-street, opposite Waxworks.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

STAMMERING CURED.—Mr. CHARLES OLIVER has arrived from England, and will see patients (during his short stay in Sydney), at No. 30, Jamison-street.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, opp. Toogood's.

THIS DAY.—POST OFFICE RESTAURANT.—Turtle Soup, Stewed Eels, and all kinds of fish in season.
C. H. FASSET, Manager.

WALLABY SOUP, Wallaby Soup, THIS DAY. Café de Paris, King-street East.

ICE, ICE.—Parties requiring Ice can obtain the same at the New South Wales Ice Co.'s Works, Paddington; 3d. per lb.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. W. BRADLEY, late of the firm of Bradley and Allen, and for many years with Mr. Dalton, will resume the practice of his profession in Sydney, in October next. Particulars in future advertisement.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

£200.—WANTED to BORROW £200 on Freehold Property, worth over £1000. Apply, by letter, to L. B., Herald Office, stating interest required.

£50 WANTED for one year. Good security, and liberal interest. C. D., 242, Castlereagh-street.

SYDNEY LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted.
A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th instant.
MYERS and CANTOR, 114, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th, and TUESDAY, the 12th instant. Will RE-OPEN as usual on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 512, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Our Establishment is CLOSED this Day; will RE-OPEN, as usual, on Wednesday Morning, the 13th, at 7 o'clock a.m. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

IF CAROLINE WEST, of Newtown, calls at Callaghan's Shoe Warehouse she will hear of a situation.

THE CABMAN that drove a gentleman from the Races (Thursday) to Joseph's Family Hotel will be kind enough to leave the PARCEL left in the cab, at JOSEPH'S Family Hotel.

THOMAS SHAKESPERE, send or call, this week, Oddfellows' Arms Inn, Goulburn-street.

CAPTAIN JAMES HASLINGDEN.—You are requested to call at the office of R. TOWNS and CO., this morning.

ALEXANDER CREASE, Plumber, Gas Fitter, &c., in returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support accorded to him, begs to inform his patrons that he has REMOVED to 343, Sussex-street, four doors from Goulburn-street, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, still to secure that amount of patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
A. CREASE, licensed to lay on water and gas. Water Closets, Pumps, Guttering, Ridging, Tanks, &c., always on hand.

W. PENMAN (late Penman and Tremain), Builder, Carpenter, and General Contractor, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to acquaint his patrons and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business entirely on his own account, and that he has on hand a magnificent stock of the very best materials used in the trade, by which he is prepared to execute orders in any branch of the above business with the utmost expedition, and at prices that must necessarily recommend him to a numerous connection.
W. P., from his thorough knowledge of the various branches of the trade, is in a position to undertake contracts for erecting or repairing buildings or offices, or the alteration of shop fronts and shop fittings, and trusts, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
General jobbing executed on the most reasonable terms. 128, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S.

FORTESCUE'S PATENT SMOKE CONSUMING FURNACE is pronounced by one of the largest Sydney firms to be a perfect success; one may be seen working daily from 10 till 1, at Pemell's old mill, Glebe Road, corner of Parramatta-street.

JOE BROWN, Black Sall, Magic Photographs, Magic Donkeys, Bagpipes, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opposite Markets.

PORTMANTEAUS, Travelling Bags, Valises, Riding and Hunting Whips, at the London and Paris Bazaar.

SAVE 25 per cent., and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.
In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.
*** Orders through mercantile houses.

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The Complete Grazier and Cattle Breeder's Assistant, by W. Youatt and R. Scott Burn, plates, 26s, by post 28s
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Johnson's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1s 6d, by post 1s 8d
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Jones's Gardener's Receipt Book, 3s 6d, by post 3s 10d
London's Companion to the Flower Garden, by C. Edmonds, 9s, by post 10s
Mawe's Every Man his Own Gardener, by Glenny 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
The Rose-Amateur's Guide, by Thomas Rivers, 5s, by post 5s 6d
Rivers's Miniature Fruit Garden, 3s 6d, by post 3s 10d
Thomson's Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Kemp's How to Lay Out a Garden, third edition, illustrated, 22s 6d, by post 24s
Shaw on Wine—the Vine and the Cellar, 20s, by post 22s
Hughes's Garden Architecture and Landscape Gardening, illustrated, 20s, by post 21s 6d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, George-street.

THE Great Commercial Handicap. See TO-DAY'S PUNCH. GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

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AUSTRALASIAN, ARGUS, AGE, PUNCH, &c., on SALE at GORDON and GOTCH'S, 281, George-st.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—SYDNEY.
Messrs. ROW, 219, Pitt-street;
Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in determination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints, and bile. They never fail, but act most effectually. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists' throughout the world.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
Only to be obtained, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
(51), 51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC WASHING LIQUID.—This preparation has been in use in the establishment of the proprietor and a few of his friends for a considerable period, and it has always met with such success, that linen washed with it has, from its superior whiteness, invariably attracted notice. He has, therefore, been induced to lay it before the public, feeling confident that wherever used it will meet with universal approbation. By its means more can be accomplished in three hours than in a whole day's hard washing. The clothes require neither boiling nor rubbing, thus causing a considerable saving of fuel, time, and labour, and all dirt, grease, and stains of every description will be removed, leaving the dirtiest article a beautiful white. It is perfectly harmless to clothes of the most delicate texture, and it will not affect the colours of prints, muslins, &c. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each.
Numerous testimonials at the establishment of the proprietor.

ACETATE OF IRON AND GLYCERINE.—A certain cure for baldness, and permanent dye for the hair. Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George street, Sydney.

FORD, BROTHERS.—PATENT WASHING and SILK HATS.—NOTICE.—The agency for our Hats will, from this date, be conducted by Messrs. MORRIS and VALLACK, 18, York-street, Sydney.
FORD, BROTHERS.

SCRAP IRON.—Cash on delivery, for Scraps, Hoops, &c. City Works, Pyrmont.

SINGER'S PATENT NIGHT COMPASS, in various patterns, can be had of C. COWLES, sole agent for the above and other compasses. Trade supplied at very low prices. 75, Market-street East.

XXX WHITBREAD'S London Stout, Bass's Ale, 8s per dozen. 316, Pitt-street South.

KEROSENE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Pioneer Kerosene Oil, now on SALE at the Depot, King-street West.
Quality and economy admitted.
Burns longer and is much cheaper than American.
JOHN GRAHAM.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made, of the best materials.
Hair
Fibre
Flock
Flax.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

IRON Single and Double BEDSTEADS, from 10s. 6d.; mattresses to fit, 5s. 6d. R. M. Pite, 161, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, a Patent MANGLE. Apply 57, Washington-street, Sydney.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.—For SALE, Coppin's Patent Improved Roller Skates, price 30s, per pair. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

FIRST-CLASS Billiard TABLE with balls and cues, complete, just landed ex Canaan, for private SALE. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street.

HONEY in cask, keg, and tin, very superior. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 114, Sussex-street.

HARICOT BEANS for SALE, in lots to suit the trade. Prime sample. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—On SALE, balance of Scotia's cargo; £7 10s per ton. R. J. Hardy, Sussex-st.

PRESSED OATEN HAY, superior sample, fine Camden. W. HOLME DAVIS, Baltic Wf., Market-st.

MADEIRA WINE, Kinahan's and Jamieson's whisky. BLAKE and CO., Mort's Passage, 175, Pitt-st.

A BARGAIN, Willcox and Gibb's Family SEWING-MACHINE for £7. 307, Mill and Sussex streets.

SHEEP-WASH TOBACCO. Sheep-Wash Tobacco.—5000 lbs. Sheep-Wash Foreign Tobacco, for SALE at 3d per lb., in any quantity, at ISAAC SIMMONS'S, 305, George-street.

LISBON, 30s. per dozen; Marsala, 24s. ditto ditto. HAZELAND and CO., Phœnix Wharf.

SEED POTATOES, Sorghum, Barley, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye-grass, Prairie Grass, Couch and English Grasses: Garden Seeds of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down gateway, near Theatre.

POTATOES.—POTATOES on SALE and now landing at Market Wharf, ex Scotia, from Warrnambool, 150 tons, prime sample. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-st.

POTATO Onions, Potato Onions, prime sample. R. VESCY'S, King and Sussex streets.

LING FISH and PICKLED SALMON for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

50,000 HAVANNAH-SHAPE Cigars, on Sale, from 50s per 1000. T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAGAREY'S superfine, ex Lass of Gawler, daily expected. J. HENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chmbrs.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, splendid sample. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR—Golden Gate, and National Mills. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN WHEAT, now landing, finest quality. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

WOOLPACKS, Cornsacks, &c., on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ALE and Stout in bottle.—Bass's, Ind, Coope, and Co.'s; Tennent, Byass's, &c. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OPIUM.—Turkey and Patna in bond. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

MAGAREY'S superfine and fine FLOUR, ex Nile and Wonga. J. HENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chambers.

ACKNOWLEDGED the finest Food in the World.—Kingsford's Oswego Prepared CORN.

COCOANUTS.—A large supply on hand, at H. MARTIN'S, New Market.

VARNISH for Ladies' Fancy Leather work. Light and dark, in tins 16s. per gallon. J. MURPHY and SON, 23, Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet sheets. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

500,000 FEET BALTIC, Oregon, American, and Colonial Pine. GOODLET and SMITH, George-street.

3000 DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, George-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

STONEWARE Drain Pipes, Chimney Pots, Firebricks. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BILLET WOOD, Palings, Posts and Rails, and Slabs, on SALE. S. GRAHAM, Auctioneer, Sydney Railway Terminus.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

BONE-DUST (fine), superior quality, £5 10s per ton. S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, cheap, a few DRUGS, Brass Scales, Pestle and Mortars, &c. Particulars, address Chemist, Herald Office.

FOR SALE Lease of a Furniture BUSINESS in Pitt-street, rent only 18s 6d a week. Jones, Herald O.

FOR SALE, tame Female MONKEY, and two Poodle DOGS, 4 months old. 101, Judge street.

RANDWICK RACES.—For Hire, at Mr. CLARK'S Stables, William-st., 6 Close and Four-open Carriages.

FOR SALE, a really good Harness and Saddle PONY. 50, New Pitt-street.

T. MOORE has for SALE Slide-seat Buggies, Single and Double Concords, light Travelling Waggons, Phaeton, Dogcarts, Spring-carts, a strong Omnibus, second-hand; Patent Safety, Perambulators, and Bath Chairs. 203, South Head Road.

AMERICAN Waggon, with hood, pole, and shafts; a bargain. LARTER, Castlereagh and Liverpool sts.

NEWPORT-Pagnell Cart, with leather dash and wings, 3 springs. LARTER, Castlereagh and Liverpool sts.

FIRST-CLASS hogskin Saddle and Bridle; second-hand Wheels cheap. LARTER, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

A FIRST-RATE saddle and harness HORSE, for SALE; will carry a lady; perfectly free from vice; price £10; a trial given. Apply, before MONDAY, 114, Palmer-street North, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, by order of the mortgagees, "The NATIVE" Omnibus, and 6 Horses, chaff machine, spare harness, single harness, &c., &c. CHARLES AARON, Kent-street. Price £100.

BUGGIES, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

STALLIONS for SALE (by order of the executors of the late David Johnston, Esq., George's Hall)—that magnificent imported Yorkshire Coaching Horse, PROVIDENCE, whose stock are unsurpassed in the colony; also a very superior heavy Clydesdale HORSE, 5 years old. The above horses are for positive sale in consequence of the death of Mr. Johnston. On view at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 262, Pitt-street.

DRAUGHT STALLION for SALE.—The thoroughbred cart stallion HONEST TOM, by imported Honest Tom. The horse can be seen, pedigree, and all particulars obtained upon application.
G. CUNNINGHAM, Windsor.

1500 STORE CATTLE for SALE, mixed sexes; delivery given on the station (Darling Downs) on or before the 1st October. For further particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Cattle Salesman, 432, George-street, Sydney.

1000 STORE CATTLE, for SALE, mixed sexes in the Liverpool Plains district, delivery given at once. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman, &c., 432, George-street, Sydney.

STORE WETHERS. STORE WETHERS.—THOMAS DAWSON has for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, 1000 STORE WETHERS, now depasturing at Homebush.
The above are the finest sheep that have been offered for years, very large framed and heavily fleeced.
Apply at 432, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENTS, Kingston Estate, 15s per foot. F. E. RISHWORTH, Agent, 401, George-st.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, September 6th.

The Speaker took the Chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

SURVEY OF THE HUNTER RIVER.

Mr. LEE asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Has any general survey been made by the Government of the Hunter River, in and around Maitland and Morpeth, with a view of ascertaining what measures would be effectual for preventing as much as possible the extensive injury to those districts by floods? 2. If the Government are in possession of any such survey, will they have any objection to lay the same on the table of the House, together with any plan or report that may accompany the said survey?"

Mr. BYRNES said a general survey had been made, and the Government would have no objection to lay the plans upon the table of the House.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING ACT.

Mr. TIGHE, for Mr Wisdom, asked the Attorney-General,—"Is it the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a Bill to amend the Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862?"

Mr. MARTIN said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

CHURCH GREEN, WINDSOR.

Mr. WALKER asked the Secretary for Lands,—"Is it the intention of the Government to grant the piece of land known as the Church Green, Windsor, to trustees, for the use of the inhabitants, as a place of recreation?"

Mr. WILSON said, with regard to this piece of ground, which contained twenty acres in the centre of the town of Windsor, that the Government had not determined to what purpose it would be appropriated.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from the shareholders of the Church of England Cemetery Company against the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill, and praying inquiry.

Petition received.

Mr. RODD presented a petition from George White, and a number of miners of Adelong, relative to the leasing of certain lands, with regard to which the delay in forwarding the application had occasioned them certain losses, and praying that the lands might be thrown open.

Petition rejected as informal.

CAMPERDOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

This bill was read a third time, passed, and transmitted for the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FELONS' APPREHENSION ACT.

Mr. MARTIN moved the second reading of the Felons' Apprehension Act Continuation Bill, and explained that the Act now in operation would expire on the 24th of this month if it were not continued. At the time the Felons' Apprehension Act was discussed, some doubts were expressed as to the propriety of passing it, and he (Mr. Martin), among others, entertained the opinion that the existing law would have enabled the Government to accomplish all that was contemplated in that measure. However, that did not appear to have been the opinion of a majority of the House or of the people, and after the Act had been in operation for a considerable time, there were no instances, that he was aware, of the oppression it was thought might have been produced under it. On the other hand it had been productive of some good, intimidating some persons from engaging in crime, and preventing others from harbouring and assisting them to the same extent that they did before the Act was passed. Under these circumstances, he had thought it his duty to propose the continuation of the Act.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the extreme violence of this Act made it highly objectionable to the minds of all hon. members who had any appreciation of that liberty he should like to see prevail and continue in this country. The Act was passed in a season of terror, and this had given it the character it assumed. All history taught us that in times of extreme violence, it was a signal to resort to Acts that had covered the pages of the past with records of shame. This Act was most extravagant in all its clauses; it aimed a blow at our liberties in every line, and if practically acted upon it would soon raise the whole country up in revolution and resistance. Because half-a-dozen striplings chose to rob the mails and steal on the highways, were we to pass a measure the most heartless and cruel in its violence and enmity to the liberties of men. At the time of the passing of this Act bushranging was at its zenith; Hall, Gilbert, Morgan, and others committing depredations almost daily, but how had this Act led to their apprehension? All were taken in the ordinary course of law; the Act being laid on the shelf and not used by the police, who uniformly challenged the outlaw before firing upon him. Then, not one of the harbourers was brought up under this Act [Mr. ISAACS: That is a mistake.] Then not more than one. There never was any necessity for the Act, and now when the bushrangers were destroyed and bushranging had been extinguished it seemed ridiculous to pass such a harsh measure as this. There could be no necessity for the continuance of such an Act as this, if the provisions of it had not been availed of for the apprehension of those for whom it was intended; and if there was, in point of fact, no longer any such an exceptional class as had existed in this colony when the Act was passed. The effect of several of its clauses was such as to give the measure quite a revolutionary character. The Act placed a most fearful power in the hands not only of the police, but also of any person whatsoever; authorising the deliberate shooting of any man who might be supposed by the party so shooting to be a proclaimed outlaw. He was astonished that no terrible events had occurred through the operation of this Act. But the fact was that the police were, as he believed, absolutely shocked at the illegal character of the powers conceded by this Act. They had never acted under its provisions, but had invariably challenged those lawless persons whom they were compelled to fire upon. It was an Act that authorised outrages upon the liberty and good feeling of the people in the interior without the slightest discrimination. On the plea of searching for outlaws the police, under one of the clauses of the Act, were actually empowered, without warrant, to enter into the privacy of the dwellings of citizens, breaking doors, and forcing their way even into the bedrooms of their wives and daughters. It was a monstrous power at any time, but such an unconstitutional course of proceeding was utterly inexcusable and indefensible at the present time. But the Act was passed at a time when bushranging was rife, and when the people were, everywhere, under a feeling of terror. It was passed for a temporary state of affairs that no longer existed, for bushranging was now, practically speaking, dead.

Mr. CUMMINGS: Not so; not a week passes that one of the mails is not robbed. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Stimpson and other hon. members.)

Mr. BUCHANAN maintained that he, in the main was right, and that bushranging was not now by any means what it had been. The state of things which had given rise to this hasty legislation had now altogether ceased, and yet this legislation, which had originated in terror, was, it seemed, to be sustained. Why should it be so continued, to the disgrace of that House, and to the endangering of our public liberties? The Act was objectionable in all its clauses, and it was really hard to say which, of all the clases in it, was the most dangerous and unjust. The harbouring clause was, in particular, cruelly tyrannical and severe. By that clause, any one who harboured an outlaw was deemed to be legally guilty of a felony. If a man gave a cup of cold water to an outlaw, he was liable to the severest punishment for such an act. How could that be justified? [Mr. ISAACS: If he did so "knowingly"—knowing the man to be a proclaimed outlaw.] (Hear, hear.) [Mr. CUMMINGS: The hon. member should read the Act.] He had read the Act, and had made himself thoroughly acquainted with its most obnoxious provisions. The hon. member for Hartley (Mr. Lucas) had been strongly opposed to the passing of that unconstitutional Act, and he called upon that hon. member now to come forward and reiterate those arguments which he had urged against the measure when it had been passed in that House. If the hon. member for Hartley would not do that he would ask him to vote against the measure. There was nothing like the amount of bushranging in the colony now as there was the time the Act was first passed. At that time there was a powerful gang of bushrangers in the colony, but that gang had ceased to exist. Where was the necessity of re-enacting this measure? It was totally unnecessary, and he should be wanting in his duty if he did not oppose it to the utmost. The Act had never been acted upon in any one instance, and why should it be continued? With regard to the harbouring of bushrangers, the fears expressed were quite groundless, and there was no need for such an Act as this to meet a case of this kind. The feeling in the country was very strong against the bushrangers, and there was no desire to harbour them at all. If the Government wished to put this Act again in force they must show that the measure had been beneficial. They must show that but for this Act, bushranging would now be rampant in the interior. But the Government could not show this. The Act had never been used, and bushranging had been destroyed by the ordinary course of the law. This Act had been a dead letter as far as the suppression of bushranging was concerned. Why then reintroduce it? He would oppose it to the utmost, and would divide the House upon the question.

Mr. FORSTER did not propose to join the hon. member for East Macquarie in opposing this bill, which was merely a continuation of an Act now in force. But he was surprised that a Government whose members had formerly opposed the measure should have reintroduced it without some alteration. The bill was divided into two parts, one of which related to the treatment of outlaws, and the other to the treatment of those who harboured them. He was in favour of the latter portion of the bill, which he thought had done a great deal of good. Many persons had been taken up and punished under that portion of the Act, and no one could dispute the justice of their punishment. Therefore, it could hardly be said that the bill had done no good. He would say nothing against that portion of the measure, but he could not help thinking of former debates on this question, when the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General had opposed it so strongly. The Colonial Secretary had gone so far as to say that the only clause that he approved of was the one limiting it to one year. The Attorney-General was less wholesale in his condemnation of the bill, and seemed to approve of the portion relating to the harbouring of felons; but the hon. gentleman had said that the other portion of the bill was absolutely unnecessary—that the law at present gave the power of apprehending offenders, and that, therefore, there was no need to introduce this novel piece of legislation. He had concurred with all that had been said by the Attorney-General on that occasion, so much so that he had gone to the extreme length of opposing the second reading of the bill. The hon. gentleman had gone on to argue further that great danger would arise from this novel species of legislation; and when we admitted that there was still a doubt whether any good whatever had been done by these provisions, we must be still more alive to the danger of allowing these provisions to remain upon our statute book. It might be said that no harm had been done, because they had not been acted upon. We knew that Morgan, one of the most desperate, bloodthirsty, and odious of bushrangers, had been shot down by the police of Victoria in a manner that looked rather questionable, though no one could regret the result. But the Victorian police were not armed by the extraordinary powers of this law. Hall was shot without having recourse to these provisions, and he would have died in the same way if this law had not been in existence at all. He could not concur in thinking that it had been effective in putting down bushranging. The hon. member said that a majority of the House had agreed in passing the bill, but they may have been frightened—he did not say they were—by the peculiar circumstances of the colony at the time. But the more fact that a majority of the House had previously thought proper to introduce a great novelty into our legislation—a novelty which it was not in the power of any one to prove had been efficacious in abating bushranging—that was certainly no reason why the Government should not make such amendments as some members of the Cabinet had themselves admitted to be necessary. We were told that people out-of-doors desired the re-enactment of this law. A very large and clamorous section of the people might be in favour of the measure, but it might be that their irresponsible opinion had been arrived at without much consideration, and was worthy of very little attention. The House was bound to look upon the principle of the bill, and to retain upon the statute book only such clauses as were confessedly beneficial in their operation, and to expunge those portions the advantages of which were very doubtful, and which it could not be denied formed a very extraordinary novelty in our legislation. A clause which purported to enable a constable to shoot an outlaw without giving the warning which the law required in the case of felons was calculated to produce a dangerous feeling of power in the minds of constables and others, which might lead at some time or other to the shedding of innocent blood without its being possible to punish the constable for his indifference or neglect of human life. We might be told that a person committing such a mistake would be indicted for murder, but no jury would under such circumstances be found to convict the offender of the crime charged against him. The Act created a presumption of felony against such a person unless it could be shown that he had good reason to suppose that he was justified. He (Mr. Forster) felt that he was only repeating in a feeble form the arguments which he had heard the hon. and learned Attorney-General himself use against the passing of the Act now sought to be perpetuated when that Act was originally introduced; and he had not heard that hon. and learned gentleman give expression to anything in the House to show that he had altered his opinions. He believed that it was right to continue the Act for a longer period, and he should not therefore vote against the second reading; but in committee he purposed submitting a paragraph which would have the effect of discontinuing the concluding portion of the second section of the Act. After the word "record" he proposed to add the following at the end of the first section, "excepting so much of the second section thereof as purports to make it lawful for any person, without being accountable for using of any deadly weapon in aid of the apprehension of an outlaw after proclamation in the *Gazette*, of adjudication of outlawry, whether the use of such deadly weapon be preceded by a demand of surrender or not, to apprehend or take such outlaw alive or dead." If the committee were to decide to add these words, the effect would be that the present Act would be continued with all those provisions relating to harbouring, but those provisions which armed the constable with all those extraordinary powers to which he had referred would be taken away. What he now proposed was perfectly consistent with the opinions he expressed when the bill was introduced, and all he asked was that the Government should act in consistency with the opinions which some of them professed at the same time.

Mr. COWPER said that he should give his cordial support for the re-enactment of this measure. He believed that its operation had been most beneficial, and that without it we should never have got rid of the gang of bushrangers which infested the country. It was only one of the measures prepared by the late Government, many of which the present Administration had lately availed themselves of. The bill was introduced on the 16th of March, 1865. The present Colonial Secretary voted for the second reading, and the Attorney-General and the Minister for Works voted against it. The present Colonial Secretary opposed some of the clauses of the bill in committee, and finally voted against the third reading. The bill was passed by 44 votes to 13. It could not be said that the bill was not well considered, nor that it did not meet with the concurrence of the Legislature of the day. Some very extraordinary speeches were made, and he always believed that the character of the debates of this House very much encouraged the bushrangers. Day after day the adjournment of the House was moved for the purpose of calling attention to the conduct of the police, and to matters connected with the bushrangers, and he believed that the effect of it was to give confidence to men of desperate character, while it enfeebled the police. Shortly after the Act came into operation, his Excellency, in proroguing Parliament said: "Of the useful laws which have been passed, none is of graver importance than the Felons' Apprehension Act. The necessity for such legislation is deeply to be regretted, but its successful operation has fulfilled your expectations. Under the special provisions of this Act, and more especially those which relate to the harbouring of proclaimed outlaws, the capture of several desperate criminals who had for a long time eluded the grasp of the law has been effected; and by the perseverance and gallantry of the police with whom the volunteers and other colonists resident in the disturbed districts have cordially co-operated, an effectual check has been given to that system of violent outrage which so long prevailed in certain portions of the interior, and a feeling of security to life and property has been restored. Upon these results I congratulate you and the country." That, he took it, was a proof of the beneficial operation of the law, and he knew as a fact that by that legislation the police were encouraged to act, and did act successfully against the bushrangers. His hon. friend who had just sat down had described the measure as a novelty, and had referred to the shooting of Morgan by the police in Victoria where no such law existed. At that very time, however, it was a matter of discussion in New South Wales whether or not the constable who shot Morgan would not, in the state of the law, be tried for murder. It was necessary to pass this Act to give confidence to the police, and to show them that under such circumstances they would not be liable to an indictment for murder. The hon. member was not correct in his opinions respecting the capture of Hall. He might say that he had read the account of Mr. Davidson respecting the capture, and he regretted that it had not been made public. It was true that the police did challenge Hall more than once, but he was so surrounded that it was impossible that he could escape. He did not think that the time had arrived when we could do without this measure. There could be no question that mail robberies were as frequent as ever; and until we extirpated the class of marauders that infested the interior, it was necessary to re-enact this statute in order to secure the public safety.

Mr. LEE believed that several very desperate men were still at large, and we knew that the mails were often robbed. No single act of tyranny or oppression could be pointed to as having occurred under this law, and that was a strong confirmation of the good sense of the Attorney-General in seeking to re-enact the measure. He should certainly give it his support, and should be glad to see his name in the division list as voting in favour of the bill, for he valued the lives and liberties of the people of this colony.

The question was put, whereupon division was called for. There were nineteen hon. gentlemen on the side of the ayes, and one only (Mr. Buchanan) on the side of the noes.

The motion was, therefore, carried, and the bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee to consider the bill in detail.

Clause 1. "The Felons' Apprehension Act shall continue and remain in force for the period of one year from the passing of this Act and afterwards unless Parliament be sitting when that term expires for two calendar months after the commencement of its then next session."

Mr. FORSTER moved that words be added to the clause excepting so much of the second section as purports to make it lawful for any person, without being accountable in their use of any deadly weapon in aid of apprehension, whether its use be preceded by a demand to surrender or not, to apprehend or take any outlaw, alive or dead, after proclamation in the *Gazette* for the due taking of outlaws.

Mr. MARTIN said he was not going into a discussion as to the propriety, under ordinary circumstances, of such an amendment. If he were framing a bill to meet such circumstances he should not frame one of this character; but the proposal was now simply to continue the Act for another year, not to recognise it as a permanent part of our statute law. It was sufficient for the present inquiry that no harm had been done under the Act, and no necessity had been shown for striking out the part proposed to be omitted, which was the very pith of the enactment. If this power were not given it would be useless to continue the Act, except so far as harbourers were concerned. Hon. members must not forget that there was an existing outlawry which, unless this Act was continued, would lapse. Hall was shot before this Act came into operation, and therefore his case was not an example of its efficacy, and Morgan was shot under circumstance which made the shooting quite justifiable without regard to such an Act. He thought if the Act were continued at all it should be continued in its integrity.

Mr. LUCAS regretted that there should be any necessity for continuing such a measure which was a disgrace to the colony. The only consideration which would induce him to vote for its continuance was the fact that outlawry at present existed.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he would support any means to bring this measure to nought. If the police attempted to exercise the powers given them under this Act, their brains would soon be scattered. He (Mr. Buchanan) would not hesitate a moment if any weapon were at his hand to level it at the first man who might try to exercise such powers as were entrusted to the police under this Act. But there was no doubt that the Act had not been put in practice, and that it never would be.

The amendment was put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Forster	Mr Rodd.	Mr. Buchanan }
Macleay		Lucas } [Tellers.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Samuel	Mr. Dodds
Parkes	Stimpson	Neale
Wilson	Nowlan	Tighe
Isaacs	Lee	Windeyer }
Cowper	Cummings	Donnelly } [Tellers.

Clause 2. "Short title," was agreed to.

Mr. FORSTER moved as a new clause, to stand clause 2 of the bill, "The provisions of the 2nd section of the said Act, relating to the apprehension of outlaws, shall take effect only against such persons as have been declared outlaws before the passing of this Act." He had made a portion of the clause apply to Clarke, as the fact of his still being at large had been stated as the principal reason for continuing the Act.

Mr. MARTIN disclaimed this as the reason, and alluded to the fact that Clarke's numerous gang, which was more formidable than that led by Hall, was constantly committing atrocities in spite of a large body of police. There was therefore no reason why the clause should be limited to the single person at present outlawed.

The committee divided upon the adoption of the new clause.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Forster	Mr. Rodd	Mr. Lucas }
Macleay		Buchanan } Tellers.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Samuel	Mr. Nowlan
Wilson	Cowper	Neale
Parkes	Lee	Donnelly }
Isaacs	Stimpson	Windeyer } tellers
Tighe	Cummings	

The proposed new clause was therefore negatived, and clause 2, as standing in the bill, was agreed to.

The preamble having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the House without amendment.

On the motion for the adoption of the report the House divided—Ayes, 16; Noes, 5. The third reading was fixed an order of the day for to-morrow.

WORKHOUSE BILL.

The House went into committee to consider the Legislative Council's amendments in this bill.

The amendments were agreed to, and the House having resumed the report was adopted, and it was ordered that a message, notifying agreement in the amendments, be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 5 until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

EX PARTE SPEERS—PROHIBITION.

This was an application by rule nisi for a prohibition to set aside a conviction of the applicant, Albert Speers, under the Hawkers Act, 13 Victoria, No. 36, for having hawked goods without a license. The grounds of this application were that there had been no charge, or summons in writing, and no depositions. The applicant had been convicted by the Warialda Bench of two offences: First (under the Publicans Act) of carrying spirits for sale; secondly (under the Hawkers Act) of hawking without a license. For the first of these offences he had been fined £30, and all his goods, together with a dray and six horses, with which he travelled, had been adjudged forfeit, and had been sold, at a great sacrifice, within a few hours afterwards. The conviction for carrying spirits for sale without a license had been already set aside as not having been warranted by the evidence before the magistrates. The question of costs had been reserved until after the present case should have been disposed of. This case was argued on Monday last, and was reported in Tuesday's *Herald*. After having been thus convicted under the Publicans Act, Speers was charged, under the Hawkers Act, for having hawked without a license. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was fined one shilling. The solicitor, in whose hands Speers subsequently placed his case, wrote to the clerk of Petty Sessions at Warialda, for copies of the depositions in both cases, and was informed by that officer that "no depositions had been taken in the case of the conviction under the Hawkers Act." It appeared, however, that this was incorrect, for copies of depositions were attached to the affidavits made by the magistrates on showing cause. The question as to the present case was, whether, as the defendant (the present applicant) had pleaded guilty, this was not in itself sufficient to warrant the conviction. There was some further argument as to whether, under all the circumstances, the costs of these cases ought or ought not to be cast upon the magistrates at Warialda, who had adjudicated in this case, one of whom was the police magistrate of the district.

The Court held that the conviction must be sustained, but, under the circumstances, without costs. By the Justices Act of 1853—17 Vic., No. 39, sec. 16—a conviction of this kind was sustained if the defendant were present and made no objection, even although there had been no summons, &c.; but the present applicant's attorney had evidently been misled by the clerk's letter, and the applicant himself was a foreigner (a German), not conversant with the proceedings of English Courts. As to the costs in the first case, their Honors were divided in opinion. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cheeke, while fully admitting that there was no legal evidence before the justices to warrant a conviction, thought also that there was such a strong case of suspicion, as against the applicant, as should disentitle him to costs. Mr. Justice Hargrave thought that the whole proceedings showed great neglect and ignorance on the part of the justices, particularly on that of the police magistrate, who was a paid officer, and who ought to have known his duty, and that for this reason costs ought to have been awarded against them. The order of the Court as to the first case was that the £30 fine which had been paid by Speers, under the conviction for sly grog selling, should be refunded, as also all money which had been realised by the sale of his goods. Also that if there were any of these goods which had not been sold, they should be returned to him.

New Trial Motion.

CHEESBROUGH V. THOMPSON.

This was a motion for a new trial in an action upon promissory notes, wherein the plaintiff had succeeded.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Darley appeared in support of the rule, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen in support of the verdict.

The argument was not concluded.

Adjourned Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

PALMER V. WHITFIELD.

The trial of this case, which had already lasted four days, was resumed and concluded. It was an action for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff was a taxidermist, of Hunter-street, Sydney, and the defendant was the executor of the late Mr. Whitfield, gunsmith, of King-street, Sydney. The goods sued for were said to have been sold to Mr. Whitfield in his lifetime, and consisted of 375 bird skins. The plaintiff claimed £93 15s. for the bird skins, and 15s. for a case in which the bulk of them were said to have been packed; £94 10s. in all. The defence was, substantially, that the whole claim was a fraud, got up by the plaintiff in consequence of the death of Mr. Whitfield, who, it will be remembered, was shot dead near his own door about two years ago by a neighbour, who was subsequently adjudged to have been insane at the time of committing the fatal act.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir William Manning and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The case was one which had already been several times before the public in various ways. It had been twice tried at the Metropolitan District Court. In the first instance a verdict was found for the defendant, and a new trial having been ordered, on appeal, by the Supreme Court, a verdict was next found for the plaintiff. Finally the case was brought for trial into the Supreme Court itself. The evidence was of the most conflicting nature, so much so as to make it clear that there must have been some perjury on one side or on the other. The plaintiff's case was that Mr. Whitfield had purchased an assortment of birds for shipment, that he had taken some of them with him, and that the remainder had been sent next day in a case. There was some evidence of other witnesses as to expressions, &c., by Whitfield, which was confirmatory of this statement. On the other hand it was positively sworn that at the time of certain communications said to have taken place with Whitfield the latter was ill in bed. There was also conflicting evidence as to the value of the bird skins, as to the possibility of packing so many of them within a case of the dimensions named, and as to various other matters. The character of plaintiff himself was likewise questioned, particularly his character for veracity, and there was a good deal of evidence upon this point. The principal features of this case have been already several times reported in the *Herald*.

The addresses of the counsel on either side and of the Judge occupied about a day and a half.

The jury, after about an hour's consideration, found a verdict for the defendant.

Miller v. Keogh.—In this case—reported in yesterday's *Herald*—leave has been given to apply to a Judge in chambers for permission to file a rejoinder to plaintiff's replication. The case—involving a principle of some importance—is simply this. The plaintiff sues for a debt. The defendant pleads that since the contraction of such debt he has become insolvent; and as he pleads no certificate the presumption raised upon the record is that he is still an uncertificated insolvent. The plaintiff replies that there has since the sequestration been a new promise to pay the pre-existing debt, and their Honors have decided that this under the circumstances, will create a *new* debt, which may be sued for. The rejoinder which defendant has leave to apply for is a denial of the promise.

METROPOLITAN COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

Thursday.

Before his Honor District Judge Dowling; Mr. Butler prosecuting.

Walter Richard Younghusband, who was found guilty, on Monday last, for sending a threatening letter to Jacob Charles Cohen, for the purpose of extorting money from the said Jacob Charles Cohen was brought up for sentence this morning. Mr. E. S. Thompson, attorney, addressed his Honor this morning forcibly in mitigation of the offence committed by prisoner. Mr. Cohen, the prosecutor, was called by Mr. Thompson, and he (Mr. Cohen) stated, as far as prisoner's integrity, it was unimpeachable, and that the chief fault in prisoner is that he indulged somewhat too much in intoxicating drinks. Sentence—Eighteen months' labour in Parramatta gaol.

John Palmer was indicted for that he did, on the 17th of August last, at Sydney, break and enter the counting-house of John Hay Goodlet, and steal therein. Prisoner was defended by Mr. E. S. Thompson, attorney. After hearing evidence, Mr. Thompson addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The Judge summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of breaking and entering with an attempt to steal. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Ferdinand Wilkie and Mary Ann Wilkinson were indicted for that they did, on the 1st day of May last, at Sydney, feloniously steal one coat, the property of Robert Casper; a second count charged the prisoners with receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen. The female prisoner pleaded guilty to having stolen the coat; the male prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Roberts, attorney. Verdict—guilty of receiving. Prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Mary Ann Wilkinson was again indicted for that she did, on the 27th day of July last, at Sydney, feloniously steal two mantles, the property of Messrs. Morris and Co., drapers, Brickfield-hill; a second count charged prisoner with receiving the said mantles, knowing them to be stolen. Prisoner was defended by Mr. Gannon, attorney. The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

James Brown was indicted that he did, on the 12th day of August last, at Sydney, feloniously assault one James Church, with intent to do him, the said James Church, grievous bodily harm; a second count charged the prisoner with a common assault. Prisoner was defended by Mr. Roberts. Evidence having been heard, both for the Crown and the prisoner, Mr. Roberts addressed the jury at some length. Mr. Butler replied. The Judge having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of a common assault. Prisoner was remanded for sentence. In this case Mr. E. S. Thompson, solicitor, appeared (instructed by the prosecutor) to assist the Crown Prosecutor.

William Harris was indicted for that he did on the 9th day of August last, at the North Shore, feloniously assault with intent to rob one Richard Blunt Mitchell. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Cory, attorney. After hearing evidence, Mr. Cory addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner; and the Judge having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, consequently the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Sempill, official assignee of the estate of Simon Griffiths, moved for leave to withdraw the plan filed, as the debts proved cannot be paid, the petitioning creditors' costs absorbing the assets. Leave granted.

Plans were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Sempill, in the estates of Thomas Carter, Benjamin D. Norris, Bernard Carroll, and Thomas Harris.

The confirmation of the plan filed in the estate of Moritz D. Cohen stands over until Thursday next.

The rule nisi in Hume v. Smetzer was enlarged until the 20th September, in consequence of there being no affidavit of service.

The rule nisi in Mullens and another v. William H. Whyte was discharged, without costs, on motion by Mr. Williamson for the petitioning creditors.

On the motion of Mr. Norton, the estate of John Adams was released from sequestration, creditors having been paid in full, with costs and charges.

Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee, brought before his Honor the question of ratification of direction in the estate of Wrightson, given on the 31st August, to seize property held under a bill of sale, and sue a debtor of insolvent. The matter was ordered to stand over until Thursday next, when the directing creditor may be heard; otherwise, as there are no assets in hand available for litigation, no ratification will be given.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Henry S. Hayes, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of George Sparrow, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Charles P. Lawrence, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of John Hosking, an adjourned second meeting. Six debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 21st September. Insolvent amended his schedule by the addition of a debt due to him.

SURRENDERS.

David Wilkie, of Balmain, stonemason. Liabilities, £68 17s. 1d. Assets, £8. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

James Wise, of Newcastle, storekeeper. Liabilities, £234 18s. 7d. Assets, £125 6s. 1d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, September 7, at 11: John Hamilton, John G. Waller, John M'Leod, third. Augustus Dillon, single. Henry Caddy, Joseph Collins, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell and Dangar.

Of thirteen prisoners, two were discharged and three were remanded.

James M'Evoy, 13, was summarily convicted of having stolen a crimean shirt, valued at 5s 6d., the property of Farmer and Co., of Pitt-street, drapers, and, having been previously convicted of larceny, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Joanna Hunt, a vagrant, apprehended for riotous behaviour while drunk in a public place at 1 o'clock in the morning, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month; John Leonard, Sarah Porter, Mary Ann Smith, and Ann Mack, charged with riotous behaviour in public places between the hours of 11 p.m. and 1 a.m., were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days; and Thomas Atherton, found guilty of having in a public place, about midnight, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

The Roster.—Messrs. Oatley, Pemell, G. Hill, and E. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Hill and Mr. J. Oatley.

William Ternon, 20, engineer; Charles Holliday, 22, blacksmith, and Samuel Boyde, 21, labourer, were brought before the Court by senior-constable Miller, who apprehended them last night at the Burnbank Hotel, Balmain, on a charge made by William Pollock that they had robbed him of £13 19s. Prosecutor stated in evidence that he was a fireman belonging to the steamship Kaikoura, and that he had lost the money in question, which was returned to him whilst he was at the bar of the Burnbank Hotel, and he put it in his pocket; he missed it five minutes afterwards, when prisoners were the only persons present; he was not sober, and in the first instance had lost the money on the wharf. At the hotel, when prosecutor stated that he had again lost his money, a search was made, and it was found secreted under an iron pot placed under the table. Ternon was discharged; the other two were committed for trial at next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Samuel Blaxland, alias Henry Phillip Landers, who had previously been remanded on a charge of obtaining money and goods to the value of £5, from Louis Bornstein, by means of false pretences, was further remanded until to-morrow.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.

Motions Generally.—Motions: Ex parte Griffin, prohibition, Police Regulation Act, 25 Vic., No. 16, s. 12.

Demurrers and Special Cases.—O'Sullivan v. Aarons; Stenhouse and another v. Hardie and another; Prince v. Nowlan; Solomon v. Evans; Robertson v. Healy; Clark v. Hart, appeal Metropolitan District Court.

In Equity.—Before His Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Lockhart v. Lynch and another, minutes to be spoken to; Taylor v. Minchan, minutes to be spoken to; adjourned motions and petitions.

Master's Office.—Re Hart's costs, adjourned taxation, at 2 p.m.; Alliance Bank v. Irving, to review taxation.

Before the First Clerk.—Campbell v. Josephson, to proceed with defendant's taxation.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town papers to the 30th, and Launceston to the 31st ultimo, are to hand.

The Property and Income Tax Bill.—The *H. T. Mercury* of 30th ultimo says:—The House went into committee on the property and income tax bill last evening, and hon. members did their best to assist the Attorney-General, who had charge of the bill, to strip it of some of its anomalies, and to make it more conformable to the legislation in England on this subject. The third section was the first that gave rise to any discussion, and in this there were two departures from the English Act, which the House insisted on having restored. In the first of these it was provided that no income should be taxed, save and except that derived from Tasmanian sources, and in the second, that the legislation on this subject should be permanent, and not temporary, that is, that the tax should be continued from year to year at the same rate, unless both Houses consented to raise or lower it, thus depriving the Upper House of any action in the matter, except as moved thereto by the lower. Nothing could have been more strenuous than the opposition of the Government to any alteration in the first of these provisions. In vain did the gentlemen on the Opposition benches argue for this alteration on the principle of fairness. This was met with all sorts of evasions. And when they shifted their ground, and boldly charged the Government with having some motive for this, which did not appear on the surface, the Attorney-General had no other reply to make than that the Opposition wanted to make the bill as unworkable as possible, and that this was their first attempt in that direction. Such puerility met with its appropriate reward. The Opposition declined to argue the matter any further, but insisted on a division on this part of the section, which resulted in a majority of seven against the Government, the number for the alteration being seventeen, and the number against it ten. This denudes the bill of that measure of support the Government hoped to gain for it in the Upper House, by unworthily representing to gentlemen there, who derive a large portion of their income from other than Tasmanian sources, that they would so far be exempt from the operation of this tax, although there is every reason to believe that any such disgraceful attempt to buy the votes of those gentlemen would have been indignantly spurned. On the second departure from the English Act, the Government would not risk a division. They agreed to strike out the proviso to the third clause of the bill, and the tax is, consequently, to be for one year only, and not for a continuance—subject to variation in the amount of the tax—without further legislation. On the amount of the tax to be levied under this bill there, was much less discussion than might have been expected. The Treasurer's first proposition was to have made the tax 5½ per cent. on property, from which he expected £38,500; and 5½ per cent. on income, from which he expected £70,812. Now, he was content to take 3 per cent. But that he was not destined to get. One proposed 7d. in the pound, and another 6d., or 2½ per cent., and that he was obliged to take on a division, which resulted as before in a majority of seven against the Government—that is, ten for the Treasurer's proposition and seventeen against it. Of such deep importance is this to the Treasurer's financial scheme as a whole, that we must here stop to make one or two remarks on it. At 5½ per cent, his property and income tax was to have yielded him £109,000, say, for readier calculation, £110,000. Now, 6d. in the pound, or 2½ per cent., is five-elevenths of that—that is exactly £50,000. Well, he has to provide for three commissioners and a whole staff of collectors out of that, which was calculated in the first instance at 2½ per cent. on the £110,000, and there is no reason for supposing that it will be less, now that the original sum is so greatly reduced, or say 5 per cent. on the reduced sum, which would be £5000. And does any man in his sober senses believe that three commissioners,—even supposing them to be partially otherwise employed,—and a host of collectors, to be spread all over the colony, can be provided for with less? It would be perfectly preposterous to think of such a thing. What then will the Treasurer get out of his property and income tax? If his first calculations as to the amount of property and income to be reached by this tax are at all to be relied on, he must think himself well off with £45,000 net. This, in fact, is more than he can now by any possibility hope to receive. He has already got an intimation of the intention of the committee to raise the minimum of the property and income to be taxed from £80 to £100, and of some other alterations that will considerably diminish the amount of his anticipated proceeds. It may, we think, be reduced before the bill comes out of committee to something like £40,000. It will not certainly, according to his original calculations, greatly exceed that. And will the collection of that sum be sufficient to justify the employment of such a mighty piece of machinery as three commissioners and a whole host of collectors—machinery so inquisitorial in its nature, and vexatious in its operation? Will it be worth the Treasurer's while to go on with the bill? All that was deemed valuable in it will have evaporated. He will not be able to relinquish any portion of his Customs duties, and what he wanted to provide on account of his anticipated deficiencies in 1867 might have been raised in a much easier and much less objectionable way.

How to Dispose of the Pension List.—The *Cornwall Chronicle* states that notice has been given that Mr. Murray would move, in the House of Assembly:—"That with a view of relieving the revenue it shall be competent for every person in receipt of a pension from this colony to demand that the value of the pension so received by him be calculated upon the principle of life insurance. That such value being ascertained by some officer appointed by the Government for that purpose, such pensioner be entitled to select from the waste lands of the colony an allotment of land, and to take the same in fee simple for ever in place or stead of the annuity he is otherwise entitled to. And in the event of the resolution being carried, to have permission to bring in a bill embodying the same."

Iron Ore.—A large quantity of rich iron ore has been sent into town by Mr. Gould, the Government geologist, and has been deposited in the yard in the rear of the town hall, until it can be forwarded to the Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne. It was sent up by the barge Perseverance, from West Arm. Some of the pieces are very heavy, and the mere conveyance of it to the exhibition will be expensive, but as an exhibit it may attract the attention of capitalists disposed to speculate in smelting iron ore, and preparing it for the colonial market, which is now a very extensive one for all descriptions of iron.—*Cornwall Chronicle*, August 27.

Railway from Hobart Town to Launceston.—The *H. T. Mercury* of 29th ultimo states that the Government were in a minority of seven to thirteen the night before on their motion for the appointment of a railway commission to inquire into the practicability of a main line of railway from Hobart Town to Launceston, and for directing a survey at the cost of £10,000. The Treasurer, later in the evening, gave it as his belief that it would cost at the very least £32,000 a mile, and that "he did not consider it a national work at all." It would take, in his opinion, in addition to this £32,000 a mile for the construction of the line £1,000,000 to cross the Derwent, and when constructed, if ever constructed, a passage from Hobart Town to Launceston would cost at the very least from £23 to £24.

Fatal Accident.—The *Launceston Examiner* of 31st ultimo mentions that a very serious accident occurred the previous afternoon at a drain in course of formation in Margaret-street. A party of the Town Surveyor's men were engaged in the section that crosses Frederick-street. The cutting was about ten feet deep and six wide, through clay and large boulders, and the men were finishing off preparatory to the stone work being put in for the bridge, when nearly the whole of the upper side fell in, burying three out of the four men. Two gasfitters employed on the spot immediately set to work to rescue the poor fellows, and the gang of prisoners engaged further on were hurried down to lend a hand. Working with the energy which the emergency inspired, in about ten minutes they succeeded in liberating the men, whose names were—Michael Glynn, overseer; Michael Vaughan, P. Connell, and Crofton. Glynn was most severely injured. At the time of the accident he was standing close up to the wall of the earth, and with his shovel chipping off the irregularities of the side, and when the earth fell it pushed him across the drain and then covered him. A bed was obtained from a neighbouring cottage, and he was carried home on it. The others were comparatively unhurt beyond some awkward bruises and cuts; and Vaughan received an ugly contused wound on the forehead. Vaughan and Connell were taken home in a car; Crofton was able to walk home with assistance. Dr. Miller was promptly in attendance, and did all that could be done under the circumstances. Glynn died shortly after reaching his house.

The Rum Revenue.—From a Parliamentary return it appears that at Hobart Town the consumption of this spirit has been diminishing from 1859 to 1865. In the former year 42,781 gallons paid duty, in the latter only 20,818 gallons were consumed. In one point of view this would be gratifying, as resulting from more temperate habits; but there can be no doubt that the diminution of the use of spirituous liquor is a consequence of a decrease in the amount of means to buy it.—*Launceston Examiner*, August 31.

Depreciation in the Value of Property.—The late sale of Mr. Joseph Alexander's fine property at Circular Head, by Messrs. Bell and Westbrook, in Launceston, only brought the small sum of about £1400. This property cost Mr. Alexander between £7500 to £8500. The Freemasons' Hotel, built of brick, containing about thirty rooms and in an excellent situation, was sold to Mr. P. Breheny, the present occupier, for £925—which cost originally £4900.—*Ibid.*

The Exhibition.—The articles recently exhibited in Mr. Hull's room, at the House of Assembly, are now being packed prior to shipment. The collection has been visited by upwards of four hundred ladies and gentlemen, and has been greatly admired. One of the most interesting exhibits—an old painting, found under the flooring of old Government House—has received a very interesting interpretation. The picture is in four divisions. The first represents blacks and whites fraternising, and a black woman nursing a white baby, while a white lady performs the maternal office towards a dark coloured piccaninny. The second division shows Governor Davey shaking hands with some natives. The third shows a native spearing a white man, and the consequence of his act is represented by a picture of the same native being hanged by a party of marines. The fourth shows a white man shooting a native and afterwards meeting the same ignominious fate. The origin of these tableaux is thus explained:—Governor Davey issued a proclamation, when a celebrated native named Black Jack said, "Why massa Governor, you proflamation all gammon—how black fellow read him, eh? He no learn him read book." Governor Davey replied, "Read that, then," showing the picture in question. We imagine that the curious piece of board bearing this singular proclamation will not be the least interesting object in the Exhibition.—*H. T. Mercury*, August 24.

MADAGASCAR.

(*From the Port Louis Commercial Gazette, June 27.*)

Writing on the 16th from Tamatave, our correspondent says:—

The new English treaty will now soon come into force, and is much wanted, as the following little incident, which happened this morning, appears to show. Wishing to send a few geese to a friend in Mauritius, I sent them to the landing-place in a cage, with a bag of paddy rice for their sustenance during their passage to Mauritius. After the usual delay, caused by the non-attendance until a late hour in the morning of the Customs officials, the geese were passed through upon my paying a Customs duty of 45 cents, and everything seemed propitious, when a soldier connected with the Custom-house made the astounding discovery that the sack contained seed, or paddy rice, and I was ordered to "break up" the rice in a mortar, to prevent it from germinating in Mauritius, in accordance with the ancient Malagash policy, which forbids the exportation of seeds or females. After some more delay, and a fee to a labourer to pound the rice and destroy its germinating properties, the sack of rice was passed, when it was proposed to examine the geese to determine their sex, and detain any females in the Custom-house, which motion, however, I set aside by declaring that I should report such an absurdity to the superior officers of the Custom-house. The whole affair seemed so goose-like and ridiculous that in counting the (nine) geese in the cage I involuntarily included in the count the Custom-house soldier whose zeal had occasioned the delay, thereby making a total of ten.

I have just returned from the battery after being present at the reception given to the British Consul, who, in proposing the Governor's health, made a short speech to the effect that the treaty made for the benefit of the English and Malagash had been approved of by the Queen of England, and ratifications would be exchanged in a short time. The Consul complimented the Governor upon the improvements and order of Tamatave, and congratulated him upon the fact that unruly tribes were giving in their adhesion to the Queen, and afterwards he expressed a hope that the Malagash would be enabled to form a satisfactory French treaty. Numbers of natives and British subjects were in attendance, and a consular salute was fired from the battery. The following is the speech in question:—"Governor and Officers of Tamatave—My return to and presence among you this day is proof of the continuance of the friendship which happily exists between Queen Victoria and the Queen of Madagascar. I am happy to inform you that the treaty that I concluded last year between her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Queen Rasoherina has been approved and ratified, and that I am the bearer of the ratification, which will shortly be forwarded to your Queen by a trustworthy agent. I feel sure that Queen Rasoherina, the Prime Minister, and Hova Government will faithfully fulfil the engagements that they have contracted. On my side I shall require and exact from British subjects a due performance of their part of the agreement. I am glad to hear that Queen Rasoherina, the Prime Minister, and officers of Tananerivo are well, and that the Queen's power and authority are becoming daily consolidated by the submission of different tribes, and that her Majesty is really becoming Queen of Madagascar. I beg to compliment you on the improvements which have taken place and are taking place at Tamatave, due to your good administration and the execution of your orders by your officers. I beg to propose the health of Governor Reharolahy and his family."

It is understood here that the English missionary Ellis, who left Madagascar for England last year, is preparing a valuable and copious work upon Madagascar. Mr. Ellis remained at the capital for several years at the time of most momentous political and social changes among the Malagash, and at the time of the death of King Radama and of other important events. He was completely in the confidence of the chiefs and headmen, and has procured some curious old manuscripts and maps written and arranged by Hovas, purporting to throw some light upon the ancient history of Madagascar and its reported ancient inhabitants, the "Vazimba," who are said to be now extinct. In reading a paper recently before the Royal Geographical Society of London, Mr. Ellis stated that Ankova, the province of the Hovas, was the most important of the twenty-two provinces into which the island is divided, and is 150 miles in length by nearly 100 in breadth. Mount Ankanatra, in the south-west of Ankova, is one of the highest mountains in the island, being about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. In all probability it has not yet been ascended by any human being, certainly not by any European (a fine chance for the Alpine Club). Ankova is almost destitute of trees, but is bordered on three sides by forests. It is a singular fact that while the domestic ox is the humped Indian species the vast herds of wild cattle are all of the straight-backed kind. The sacred cities of Ankova are twelve in number. They derive their sanctity from having been the birth-places, abodes, or burial-places of the monarchs. Europeans are forbidden to enter the sacred cities. Many of them are places of large size, but have not yet been laid down upon the maps of Madagascar. The belief in the influence of the spirits of the ancestors of the monarchs is one of the chief features of the Malagash religion; it enters into all the most important ceremonies, and influences the actions and policy of Rozatty.

Tamatave is at present as dull and slow a place as it is possible for a civilized being to live in, and the non-cohesive particles—Malagash, French, Creole, English, and Lascar—into which society is divided, never amalgamate the one with the other. There is no club, hotel, restaurant, theatre, or place of public amusement, with the exception of one billiard-room, where the above-mentioned non-cohesive particles sometimes meet and amuse themselves with billiards or impromptu boxing, as the case may be. As almost every member of the community is engaged more or less in commercial pursuits, there is considerable jealousy and rivalry in business matters, and every one isolates himself in his own house or hut like Diogenes in his tub, or like a spider in its web. Social gatherings, such as dinners, &c., are rare, and balls and dances, except amongst the Malagash, are unheard of. At 7 or 8 p.m. houses are closed and people (foreigners) go to bed. The air of the place is moist, damp, clammy, and unwholesome, and the foreigners look wan, sickly, wasted, and discontented. No one seems to enjoy life. An unnatural solemn stillness broods over everything; there is no exuberance and no energy, both mind and body feel oppressed. There is no laughter from groups of (merry!) children, who are thin and ailing, and seem to feel the ever-present and all-pervading fever miasma. The water (obtained from wells sunk in the dirty sand) is of bad quality, and filled with impurities. The damp is so great that salt and sugar become almost liquids, and matches do not strike easily. Even pigs look solemn, and dogs, cats, ducks, fowls, and geese are thin, and are often visited by disease. The most wretchedly thin beef is sold in the dirty bazaar or market, suggesting thoughts of bullocks that have died of disease. Foreigners never seem to become acclimatised, and those who have been here longest generally look worst. Cooks are bad and dirty, it being almost impossible to get a well-cooked meal; the supply of milk for coffee or tea is uncertain, and the sole surviving baker in the place has no flour, so that at present we have no bread, and all this on the shores of a magnificent island only three days' sail from Mauritius, the constant intercourse that we have with which place being in my opinion the only thing that prevents us from being absorbed into the barbarism by which we are surrounded. How long are the riches of Madagascar, its mines of coal and gold, and its splendid timber and soil, to be shut out from the world?

Remarkable Discovery.—In demolishing a house recently for the purpose of widening the Rue Guy Lussac, near the Pantheon, the workmen discovered in one of the chimney jambs a cavity in which was the skeleton of an infant of about a year old. The bones reposed on a layer of eggs, still entire, to the number of more than sixty, and near the hand was a little leather ball, which had formerly been white. The heat had partially calcined the bones of the legs, and the eggs had been dried till the centres were not larger than a pea. The infant appears to have been in this receptacle for some twenty-five or thirty years, which besides had been made and closed up by some practised hand, as there were no external signs of any derangement. Conjecture is quite baffled as to the reasons for such a singular tomb, and for the accompanying eggs. Towards 1804 the house was inhabited by a religious community; but in the year 1817, it became a furnished lodging-house.

An interesting geological discovery has been made in the Upper Wenlock shale of Dudley. Mr. L. P. Capervell has found a very perfect specimen of *Goniophyllum pyramidale* in this deposit. This is the first occasion on which the fossil has been found in British Silurian strata. The fossil has been identified by Herr Lindstrom, the celebrated author of the "Zoanthar a Rugoso." The subject of the origin of valleys still produces much controversy among geologists. Already we have in the field of debate, Professor Daubeny, Mr. W. T. Aveline, M. T. Ashe, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Professor J. B. Jukes, and Mr. M'Intosh. The discussion promises to throw much new light on the difficult problems connected with "denudation."

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SKETCHES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

No. 10.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE WAIKATO BATTLE-FIELD.

War is variously known as a great curse and a great engine of blessing; a great destroyer and a great civiliser. Paradoxical as the statement may seem to many I am inclined to think that a great deal of truth lies in each of the views; and what is more, I find in the war in Waikato a curious illustration of all four. What the Thames has been to England, the Tiber to Italy, and most of all the Rhine to Germany, that the Waikato has been to New Zealand for generations, or, indeed, as far as the memory of the oldest inhabitant can reach, or it may be a little further. The first Maori invaders did not, in all probability, land on the side of the island on which this river runs, so it is not likely that it was one of the first districts to become rich and powerful—that is, rich in strong pahs and powerful in stalwart sons of the Taiaha or native tomahawk. But the river seems to have been the source of greatness to the country. The tribes of Waikato—and of these there were some half-dozen principal ones between the mouth of the river and the point where it issues from the romantic and, indeed, every way remarkable lake of Taupo, a distance of about 200 miles, have always formed a sort of confederacy more or less united amongst themselves, but very much united against invaders. This confederacy stopped the great chief Hongi in his career of conquest, despite his guns, and this confederacy had stood in the way of Europeans obtaining any real government of the country. The Waikato country is, of course, a long strip, as I have already said, the river is about 200 miles in length. Like Egypt, the district is nearly bounded for a great part of its length by the valley through which the river flows. The lower part of this valley is very romantic in its beauty, if I except the part where it is subject to the tides. There, it is the most melancholy of rivers, and the unhappy tourist going either up or down sees on either side of him nothing but a great swamp, out of whose slimy depths rise tall, straight pine trees, with a clump of branches at the top remarkable for nothing but their grey and ghostly appearance. This is the great Waikato swamp, and a nearer acquaintance with it does not tend to remove the feeling of depression which it is calculated to arouse. Anything more utterly dismal it would be impossible to imagine than the green shaky swamp soil covered with a dirty sort of scum, and usually clothed with a delicate grey mist of a highly unsalubrious character. Then overhead are the trees—no, not overhead, but all around one. They seem indeed to have no foliage and next to no branches, and on a hot summer's day throw scarcely any shade at all on the soft mossy green surface of the bog land round them. To make up, however, for this want of foliage they are supplied by liberal Nature with any conceivable quantity of climbing plants, that twine round the trunks, and even stretch from one to another of them and hang in strange cable-like festoons, without a leaf being apparent, from tree to tree. It is essentially a great Dismal Swamp, and, of course, imparts an air of desolation to the part of the river beside which it lies. Above this the banks are most beautiful and romantic on both sides, and the river bed itself is very much encumbered by the existence of a number of islands, great and small, formed by the silting up of banks, which are soon covered with vegetation, and eventually with trees of fair size. On the eastern side of the Waikato at this point lies a very rich but densely wooded district, generally somewhat uneven, and in some places rising into hills of considerable height, and of the conical shape so characteristic of volcanic formations.

The densely wooded banks of the river here have been the means of rendering this bank of the Waikato famous in the history of the war in the district. Farthest down is the landing-place at Pura-Pura, whence a forest track leads to the valley of the Mauku stream, which runs into the Manukau harbour. In this valley, it may be remembered, took place one of the sharpest skirmishes ever fought between Europeans and Maories, of which I shall have to speak by and by more at length. Next above that comes the landing named "Cameron," and here was the scene of the murder of Mr. Armitage, who was for a long time Resident Magistrate of the district, under circumstances which certainly suggested treachery on the part of the friendly tribe of natives with whom he was. Higher up still by two or three miles, on the same bank, is one of the most beautiful pieces of river scenery to be met with anywhere, at a place called Tuskau, formerly a native village, and now a village of the Waikato settlers introduced by the Government. Inland from this point through a mile or a mile and a half of dense forest, is the spot where Captain Swift of the 65th Regiment was killed in an engagement in the very depths of the forest with the same natives who had just before murdered Mr. Armitage and his two European companions. Above Tuakau the river becomes less romantic rapidly, until by the time it reaches the "Bluff"—at the end of the military road from Auckland—it has become as ugly as heart could wish. Along the ranges known as those of Koheroa the land is very barren. It has been covered with tall brushwood, with a few trees here and there, but the brushwood has been burnt, and the trees stand white and ghostly in spectral-looking clumps on the rolling ridges of white clay that stretch for some miles up both banks of the Waikato. This sort of thing extends from the Maungatawhiri to the Whangamarino Creek a distance of some eight miles, and then comes the famous hill of Mere-mere, a bold promontory of white clay, covered with a very scanty crop of ferns, and protected on two sides by wide and deep swamps, and on the third by the river. This is the beginning of a clay range of hills running along nearly parallel with the river for some miles, until, by the time it reaches Rangiriri, which is about thirteen miles from Mere-mere, it has sunk by gradual stages to a tolerably dead level. The moment the traveller reaches the low grounds he finds rich land. At Rangiriri there used to be a native settlement, rich in peach groves and all that marks the favourite spots for native cultivation, and directly beyond the lake which almost surrounds the little peninsula of Rangariri, the land is swampy and rich, covered with a dense jungle of shrubs of all sorts that thrive in the damp, warm soil. There is a great similarity between the two banks of the river for the most part. If anything, the western side of it up to Rangariri, is the least attractive looking, and it is of course the one of least interest, as no warlike operations were carried on upon that bank. Just above this place a curious feature in the topography of the river begins. Its bed passes directly over a submerged forest, no signs of which are to be seen excepting in the bottom of the stream, where the trunks stand up blackened and sound, just visible when the water becomes low in summer, but always full of danger to any boat navigating the stream. Above this again is the "Taupiri Gorge," as it is called, where the river cuts its way directly through a high hill, leaving hardly room for a horse track on either side. It is rapid and tolerably deep at this place, which is supposed to be one of the most beautiful spots in its course. Just beyond the Gorge is the old mission station, with its cultivated fields and neat paddocks, and a short way farther up the stream is the place where the two affluents of the Waikato join their waters at Ngaruawahia. This is the limit of what properly constitutes the district of Lower Waikato, and above this come the Waikato Plains, of rich alluvial soil, and of vast swamps, easily drained, but at present impassable, some of them containing more than 100,000 acres in a solid piece.

The lower Waikato was the scene of the greater part of the real struggle for the mastery between the Maories and Europeans in the late war. When the troops obtained a footing in the delta between the two rivers, Waipa and Horotiu (the affluents of the Waikato), the war in Waikato was practically over. Above this place were no position of natural strength, no inaccessible hills, no easily-defended peninsulas, and, therefore, Mere-Mere and Rangariri could not be repeated. There was now a choice of highways, too, by means of the two rivers, so that a defending force was at all times in danger of an attack in rear or flank. That the natives did not give it up without fighting was characteristic, but foolish, because the odds were far too heavily against them. Of course this Delta was not a place to be lightly relinquished, as it was the home of some thousands of Maories before the war, who found in its fertile and easily worked soil just those features which most commended it to their taste.

Of the Lower Waikato district, of which I have spoken, however, the main characteristic is its very defensible quality. About two-thirds of the country is covered with forest of the most dense kind, and the remaining third is nearly all broken land, cut up by streams, and encumbered with large extents of swamp in the bottom of every deep hollow. Up to the Bluff—(or for about thirty-five miles from its mouth), the eastern side of the river (that nearest the settled districts of Auckland) is clothed with dense forest, in which hardly a break occurs. From the bluff up to Rangiriri, the land near the river is free of heavy forest, but is very much broken by deep, swampy streams *running into the Waikato*. This is backed all along by a vast extent of dense forest, which, beginning from five to ten miles from the river, is continued without a break until it approaches to some places within fifteen miles of Auckland. This part of the forest, unlike that along the bank of the Waikato, is entirely hilly in character, and, indeed, is very unusually difficult even for natives to traverse.

Such is a general sketch of the country in which the most exciting incidents of the war in the Waikato districts took place. Its main features are a heavy fringe of jungly forest land, on an average about ten miles in breadth, interspersed between the European lands and the native. At one place—and only at one—was this penetrated when the military road pierced it as far as the "Bluff" landing place on the Waikato River, while upon the whole of it except at this one place the natives could act at pleasure, either by descending the Waikato in canoes and landing in the thick forest, or by leaving their canoes crossing the open land for a few miles, and then plunging into the dense and rugged forest land known as the Hunua, which approaches within from twenty to fifteen miles of the town of Auckland.

The settlers feared both these modes of attack, and, as it proved, with reason. The numerous murders which disgraced the Maories at the beginning of the war, were the fruits of the last plan of approach. The affairs at "Nauku," at "Martin's Farm," and at "Cameron Town," when Captain Swift was killed were the results of the first.

SOME EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE ON THE BRAIN.

By a Medical Man.

The ordinary evil effects of intemperance are so well known and generally admitted that it would be waste of time to treat of them here. In this paper I shall therefore confine myself to pointing out, in a psychological point of view, how terrible occasionally are its results on the mind.

Dipsomania, or drinking madness, is about the most distressing phase of insanity that can afflict humanity. The sufferer is not only aware of the approach of the attack, but has sufficient reason to wish to avoid it. He is conscious that he is about to commit actions of the most degrading and ruffianly description, and that during the terrible paroxysm he will be deprived of all self-control. He knows perfectly well that by abstaining from drink he can avoid the catastrophe with which he is threatened, and yet he is utterly incapable of resisting the temptation, even while he has sufficient good sense to abhor it.

In some respects the disease is more marked in women than in men; and, disgusting as is the habit of excessive drinking, they are occasionally much to be pitied when it arrives at that degree of intensity which precludes the possibility of their breaking off the habit. Few women who have ever been accustomed to a respectable position in society acquire the habit of drinking from a love of the vice itself. The principal cause which induces them to contract it is sorrow. Another cause, though in a far less degree, originates in the habit of certain medical men frequently administering alcohol as medicine. My opinion on the former point received a full corroboration from a remark made to me by the late Mr. Gilbert Abbott A'Beckett, magistrate at the Southwark Police Court:—"For sometime after I was appointed to that court," he said, "nothing puzzled me more than the language made use of by irreclaimable female drunkards when in the state of sobriety. When under the effects of intoxication, language of the foulest description seemed perfectly natural to them; but as soon as the effect of the spirits had gone off, and they were penitent, their grammar was good, their language admirably chosen, and their general tone of thinking appeared to be irreproachable. After frequent inquiries, however, I found that most of those women had formerly occupied a decent position in society; but sorrow, occasioned possibly by their own improper behaviour, had induced them to apply to drink for consolation, and the effects were that the natural habits of the woman when in a state of intoxication became completely reversed, and the language and behaviour, which were then habitual to her, were utterly repugnant to her feelings when sober."

As proofs of the difficulty a reclaimed drunkard has in avoiding the temptation of drink, even when feeling the strongest desire to do so, the two following cases may be considered as in point:—

A gentleman connected with the City Mission about two years since gave a lecture on temperance at the Portland Hall, in the Edgeware Road. When he had finished his lecture and was about to leave the room, he noticed one of his audience—a tall powerful, soldier-looking man, between forty and fifty years of age—eying him attentively. Mr. S., the missionary, immediately stopped, thinking the man perhaps wished to speak with him. For some moments the man appeared to hesitate; but at last, when no one was near them, he advanced to the lecturer and said, "I hope, sir, you will not be offended at the liberty I am about to take, but I want you to do me a very great favour. I am an army pensioner, and married to as good a wife as ever man had; but some years ago, when my regiment was in India, I foolishly took to drinking, and I also suffered from the sun-stroke. I was very ill in consequence, and was confined to the hospital for some time. When I arrived in England I determined to become a sober man, and took the pledge. For some time I kept it very well, flattering myself that I had completely broken through the habit of drinking. The first day, however, I had to receive my pension, I found I had made a mistake, for I met some old comrades, who invited me to a public-house, and, not liking to refuse, I went with them, and the result was that I came home to my children far more like a madman than a drunkard. Well I determined this should never occur again, and that nothing for the future should induce me to enter a public-house. I faithfully kept my word till my next pension was due, and then, as I left my house in the morning to fetch it, my wife said to me, 'Take care, John dear, and do not be tempted to enter a public-house. You are as good a husband as ever lived, when you are sober; but since your illness, you know your brain cannot stand drink.' I promised her I would not, and was returning home with my money safe enough in my pocket, having taken care to avoid meeting with any of my old comrades, when I found that to pass a public-house with my pension was impossible. I gave way to the temptation and entered one, resolving at the same time that I would only take one glass; but that one glass brought the desire for another; and the result was, that I became mad drunk, and every shilling of the pension I had received I either spent or was robbed of before I returned home. Nor did it end there. My wife received me without any anger or provocative remark, but simply asked me to go to bed, saying, I should be better the next day. Somehow I took this as an affront, and it ended in my brutally assaulting her. The next day, of course, I begged my wife's pardon, and although she had suffered greatly, she readily forgave me. From that time until my next pension was due I was never once intoxicated, although I frequently had money about me; and, singularly enough, it is only when I have my pension money in my pocket that this temptation comes over me. Now, it will be due to-morrow, and if you will go with me to receive it I will place it in your hands the moment it is paid, and we will return home together, and you shall give it to my wife. If you do not, I know it will end as before; for when the fit comes on I cannot help it."

Mr. S—— met him the next day as he requested, and as soon as the pensioner had received the money he placed it in his hands, and they returned together to the man's lodgings. The poor woman expressed herself most grateful to Mr. S—— for the trouble he had taken, and spoke of her husband in the highest terms, stating that he was as good a man as ever lived when sober, and that the temptation to drink never came over him unless he had his pension money in his pocket. The next time the money was due, Mr. S—— again met him, and the whole passed off in the same satisfactory manner. On the third occasion, however, Mr. S—— was unfortunately absent from London, and the pensioner went alone for his money, and returned home in the evening brutally intoxicated, and raving like a madman. His wife, seeing the condition he was in, attempted to persuade him to go to bed and sleep it off. This irritated him to such an extent that, taking the kettle of boiling water from the fire, he threw it at his wife, who held in her arms a fine little boy of about eighteen months old to whom the unhappy man was himself tenderly attached. Both mother and child were frightfully scalded, and had to be taken to the hospital, and the drunkard was placed in the hands of the police. The poor woman and her child remained for some time hanging between life and death; at last both fortunately recovered, but the infant was disfigured for life. The husband was committed for trial, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. He did not, however work out the whole time of his punishment, for sorrow and remorse for his conduct, and the treatment his darling child had received at his own hands, added to the effect that solitary confinement frequently exercises on the mind, brought on lunacy, and the poor fellow is now an inmate of a convict lunatic asylum.

The other case I shall mention is that of a woman, and is singular in proving how strong occasionally the spirit of integrity may be in the poor creature who has fallen a victim to the vice of drinking.

A lady of my acquaintance was in want of a nurse for her children, and on looking down the list of advertisements in the *Times* newspaper, her eye was arrested by one which seemed to point to a person of a most eligible description. It was that of a woman, forty-years of age, with five years' excellent character from her last place. The advertisement was answered, and the applicant made her appearance. She was a stout, handsome woman, very respectably dressed, and with a remarkably good-natured expression of countenance. The lady with whom she had last lived, unfortunately resided at Abergavenny, but the woman said she had no doubt all questions put to her would be answered. The address was taken, and the letter written for the woman's character. The answer was of the most satisfactory description; indeed one or two expressions in it were of so laudatory a description, that suspicion might naturally have been aroused as to their being genuine. The lady, however, was satisfied; but not so her husband, and although the woman was engaged, he determined to make inquiries on the subject. A friend, who was going into Wales, promised he would do so for him. The character, as the husband had expected, turned out to be a false one, and the person who had given it, although of most honest and sober reputation, was the wife of a journeyman carpenter. There was every reason to suspect she was the nurse's sister. With this letter in his hand the husband confronted the woman.

"Well, sir," she said, "I acknowledge that the character was not a genuine one; still I lived for five years in the family of Sir —— ——, and if you like to make inquiries there, you will find that what I shall now tell you is correct. I left the family to be married to the coachman, who treated me so badly, that one day, to console myself, I drank till I became intoxicated, and both my husband and myself were immediately dismissed."

The gentleman wrote to Sir —— ——, who, in reply, informed him that the woman's statement was substantially correct, but that both she and her husband (from whom she was now separated) had been seen several times intoxicated. It was true that she had been five years in his service, and he had since heard that she had been reclaimed, and was now a very sober woman.

All this was satisfactory, so far as it went, and the woman was allowed to remain, and a better servant never entered a house. At last, when her first quarter's wages were due, she requested to be allowed a day's holiday, stating that she wished to redeem some of her things, which were in pawn. Permission was, of course, given her, and she left about eleven o'clock in the day, with the strict injunction to return before ten in the evening. But ten o'clock came, eleven, and then midnight, and still the woman did not make her appearance, and after waiting for some time longer, the family went to bed, giving up all thought of her return. About noon the next day she came back, stupidly drunk and her clothes covered with mud. As it was impossible to reason with her in that state, she was allowed to stagger up stairs to bed, her mistress determining she should leave the house as soon as she was sufficiently recovered. In the evening the poor woman descended to her mistress in a most penitent mood, and implored to be forgiven. She said she remembered taking her things out of pawn, and feeling fatigued she had gone into a public-house; but from that moment she remembered nothing, and what had become of her clothes she knew not. She promised faithfully that when her wages again became due, she would leave them with her mistress to invest for her in the savings-bank, adding, "As long as I have no money of my own, ma'am, I feel no temptation to go into a public-house; but if I have, I cannot resist entering one."

The woman was forgiven; and another three months passed over without a single fault being found with her. As she had promised, she left her wages in the hands of her mistress, who invested them for her in the savings-bank. Three more months passed in an equally satisfactory manner, and the morning her wages were due she told her mistress she should like to have one sovereign of the money to purchase a pair of boots. "Take care what you are about," said the lady. "Remember what you said, that if you had money in your pocket, you could not keep out of the public-house."

"Very true, ma'am," was the reply, "but I wanted to ask if you will allow the housemaid to go with me, for then I should be in no danger."

Her mistress applauded her prudent resolution, and the housemaid and nurse left the house together. It was eleven o'clock at night before they returned home. Both were drunk! Indignant at such behaviour, her mistress resolved that she should leave the house the next day, and that she would take no excuse. She had no difficulty on this occasion, for the next morning the nurse came to her, perfectly penitent, and addressed her in these words: "I am not a-going to ask you to forgive me this time; as a lady you could not do it. No person has tried to break themselves off drinking harder than I have, but it is stronger than I am. There is nothing in the world but the workhouse before me, and I may as well go to it at first as at last."

Notwithstanding the terrible influence the drinking mania had over this poor woman, it was inoperative on her natural integrity. During the whole time she had been in her situation she had not only abstained from using her employer's money to purchase spirits, but never on a single occasion had she been known to taste the wine belonging to the family, which was frequently under her care.

As a proof how strong this temptation may be, even in a strong-minded man, the case of Mr. —— may be mentioned. He was a member of one of the first families in Scotland, and a young man of independent fortune. He had secretly acquired the vice of drinking, and it had taken firm hold upon his constitution before his family succeeded in detecting it. He was naturally of a very gentlemanly and amiable disposition; but when intoxicated he was more like a madman than a sane person, his language and behaviour on these occasions being of the most disgraceful description. With a view of curing him of this habit, his friends placed him under the care of a physician residing at South Kensington. He had great personal liberty given him, but, at the same time, was watched to see that he did not enter a public-house, for it was in those establishments that he generally misconducted himself. To make security doubly sure, he was never allowed to have money with him when he left home. For some time his behaviour was perfectly irreproachable, so much so that at last the physician said to him,

"Mr. ——, it is a most painful thing to me not to allow you to have any money in your pocket when you leave home. If you will pledge me your honour as a gentleman that you will not enter a public-house, you may have any sum you wish."

"I give you my word of honour, doctor," replied Mr. ——, "that I will not enter a public-house, and I should feel obliged to you if you will allow me to have ten pounds."

The money was given to him. About mid-day he quitted the house, and it was expected he would return home to the family dinner at seven o'clock. He did not make his appearance, however, and as he was generally very punctual, his absence caused the doctor considerable uneasiness, and after waiting nearly an hour, the family dined without him. During the whole evening the worthy doctor remained in a state of great anxiety, wondering what had become of his patient. It was past midnight before he made his appearance, and then with such a changed countenance that it perfectly terrified the doctor. Mr. S. had left in the morning in high spirits and perfect good humour: when he returned he was pallid as a ghost, with intense and painful anxiety expressed on his features. Before the doctor could ask what had caused his absence, Mr. S. thrust his hand into his pocket, and taking from it the ten sovereigns which had been given to him in the morning, he threw them on the table saying:

"Take back your money, doctor; I will have nothing more to do with it, for I never passed such a dreadful day in my life. From the time I left home to the present moment, the temptation to enter a public-house was so strong on me that several times I stood outside the door of one for half-an-hour together, trying to summon up power to leave it. Fortunately, I succeeded; but I will never be placed under the same temptation again, unless you will withdraw from me all restriction. I will not, I assure you, enter a public-house if I can restrain myself, but to submit to a day of the same torture again I will not."

Shortly after, the poor fellow became a confirmed lunatic, and had to be placed under confinement.

The most terrible cases of the eccentric action of the brain caused by the excessive use of alcohol are perhaps those where strong-minded men have determined to cure themselves of the vice. The tenacious manner in which the temptation frequently clings to them, and the fearful struggles the victims make to relieve themselves from its thraldom, have something in them savouring of the romantic. Indeed they are occasionally such as would have formed a strong foundation for those monkish traditions of the Middle Ages, in which men are represented as having sold themselves to the fiend in return for some temporary happiness or success, and then tiring of their bargain and vainly attempting to withdraw from the contract. The most remarkable instance in this respect is the phantom that opposes the wish of the victim to return to sobriety, and actually forces him, against all his efforts and will, to continue the habit of drinking, until it ends in his death. I will give two or three of these cases, out of many which have been at different times brought under my notice.

Mr. G——, a young Englishman of large fortune and vast expectations, resided about twenty years since in the city of Milan. He was a kindhearted, amiable, and liberal young fellow, but, unfortunately an incurable drunkard. He became enamoured of a young Italian lady, of a good but poor family, and he made an offer for her hand. Considerable opposition was shown by her family to the match, solely on account of the intemperate habits of her suitor, and his violent conduct when under the influence of drink; but the young lady herself was so fully persuaded of the sufficiency of her power over him to cure him of the folly, and perhaps dazzled at the prospect of a brilliant match, that at last all opposition was withdrawn and consent was given to the marriage. Among the guests invited was a certain English physician, who was attached to the suite of a nobleman then travelling in Italy. He refused the invitation, candidly admitting as his reason that he considered the poor girl was about to be consigned to a life of misery, in consequence of the intemperate habits of her future husband. After the wedding was over, and his opposition could be of no avail, he became a frequent visitor at the house and a great favourite with both husband and wife. For some time Mr. G—— conducted himself with great propriety, and his friend, the doctor, on leaving Milan for two months, congratulated him on the improvement of his conduct. On the return of the physician to Milan, he called on Mr. G——, who received him with a most sorrowful, downcast countenance. The doctor inquired the cause of the melancholy, and Mr. G—— frankly admitted that shortly after his departure, the passion *for drink* had returned, and that in a fit of drunken madness he had seriously and dangerously assaulted his wife. The police had interfered, and the result was that a legal separation had taken place between G—— and his wife, and he was threatened with a lengthened imprisonment should he again in any way importune or molest her.

"I am very happy to see you again," said Mr. G——, "for I am sure you will act as my friend in the matter, and use your influence to effect a reconciliation between myself and my wife."

"I am exceedingly sorry to refuse you," replied the doctor, "but at the same time I must positively do so, for I consider it better for the welfare of both of you that you should continue separated, otherwise I am certain that in one of your drinking fits you will do her some great injury, if not worse."

"I pledge you my word of honour as a gentleman," said Mr. G——, "that if you will make peace between us, I will never taste a drop of spirits again."

"I do not doubt your good intentions; but strong as they may be, your habit of drinking is stronger."

"Only try me," said Mr. G——; "name any time you like for the experiment, and see if I do not keep my word."

"Well," replied the doctor, "I am going with his lordship for six weeks, to his villa on Lake Como; and when I return, if I find you have kept your word, I will see what I can do in bringing about a reconciliation between you and your wife."

The doctor again left Milan, and returned at the appointed time. His first visit was, of course, to his friend Mr. G——, whom he found at home, and who appeared delighted to see him.

"Doctor," said he with great glee, "I have faithfully kept my word, and now you must keep yours. I pledged you my word of honour that I would not taste any spirits, and I have not done so since you left; and now, as you promised, you must try your influence on my wife."

"Where is she now?"

"She is in Florence, but will, I understand return in about a fortnight."

"As soon as she returns," said the doctor, "I will call on her, and see what I can do."

The conversation then turned on other subjects, when Mr. G—— inquired of the doctor if he knew Count Lanzfeld, the head of the police.

"Yes, I know him very well," said the doctor; "but why do you ask?"

"Because I want you to remonstrate with him on his behaviour to me; he has placed a spy on me, who follows me everywhere."

"Are you certain of it?" inquired the doctor.

"Positively certain," was the reply; "wherever I go, I find the fellow watching me."

"I will certainly speak to the Count for you, and this afternoon, if possible," said the doctor.

Accordingly he called, and found the Count at home, and told him his errand.

"I assure you," said the Count, "Mr. G—— is under a great error; no person has been set to watch him; and beyond the dread that he may again annoy his wife, the police have no anxiety on his account. Pray tell him so from me; and also, ask him to point out any person who annoys him, and I will have him severely punished."

The doctor communicated the result of this conversation to Mr. G——.

"I hardly believe him," said Mr. G——, "for no man would dare to offer me the annoyance that fellow does, unless he was certain he was doing it with impunity; however, I will watch him carefully, and the next time I see him I will collar him, and hand him over to the police."

For two days nothing further transpired on the subject; but on the third evening—a beautiful moonlight night,—the doctor was walking home with his friend, when suddenly the latter stopped, and exclaimed—

"Doctor, there he is now!—now we will catch him; he went into this doorway."

The doctor immediately darted with Mr. G—— into the passage, from which there was no outlet; but there was no person there, and it was very certain no one could have entered it.

"Mr. G——," said the doctor, "you must have been mistaken; you did not see the man."

"I saw him as plainly as I see you," he replied; "I have seen him too often to be mistaken."

"What sort of a man is he?" asked the doctor, beginning to think that Mr. G—— was suffering under some hallucination.

"He is a tall thin man, replied Mr. G——, "dressed entirely in black. He wears three black studs in his shirt, and always carries a glove in his right hand."

"Always?" inquired the doctor.

"Yes, always," was the reply.

The doctor immediately came to the conclusion that Mr. G—— was suffering under some delusion, and he resolved to trace it to its source.

A week had yet to elapse before the expected arrival of Mr. G——'s wife. In the meantime the doctor began to be considerably alarmed about his friend, so pertinaciously did the phantom pursue him. G—— stated that night and day he had no peace, and that he could see the man looking through the window-blinds at night as he lay in bed. This, of course, the doctor knew to be a delusion; but that there might be no mistake in the matter, he requested the officer of a detachment of Austrian troops to allow a sentinel to keep watch round Mr. G——'s house, and especially to mark if any strangers approached it; and if so, of what description they were. The soldier reported that during the first night not a person had attempted to approach the house. The doctor then inquired of Mr. G—— whether he had been annoyed the night before.

"Yes," replied Mr. G——, "the fellow was peeping through my blinds all night long."

The doctor was now fairly puzzled what to do. At last Mr. G——'s excitement and terror increased to such an extent that the doctor determined on going to Florence to ask his wife to come back; hoping that her presence might, to a certain degree, neutralise the effect the phantom seemed to have upon him. Mrs. G——, now perfectly willing to be reconciled to her husband, immediately left Florence with the doctor for Milan. On their arrival, however, they found that a terrible change had taken place; Mr. G—— receiving his wife in the most unkind manner; upbraiding her for her conduct in having left him, and threatening her with personal violence if she attempted to approach the house again. The doctor had no difficulty in perceiving that Mr. G—— was intoxicated at the time; and he inquired of the servants how the change had come over their master, having left him under the resolution to keep sober. They told him, in reply, that no sooner had he left Milan, than the phantom never quitted their master night nor day. He asserted that it no longer looked through the window-blinds, but stood by his bed-side. Mr. G—— could support the torture no longer, and one night, in a fit of desperation seizing a sword, he followed the phantom, which fled from room to room. The servants, aroused by the noise, went to their master's assistance, and found him, in his night-dress, stabbing the clothes on the bed through and through with his sword, calling out that the fellow had hidden himself there, and that he was determined he should annoy him no longer. The servants took the sword from his hand, and Mr. G—— fainted from the effects of his exertion. A medical man was immediately sent for, who, noticing the exhausted condition of his patient, ordered him a glass of brandy.

No sooner had Mr. G—— tasted the spirits than he exclaimed, "I am all right again; the fellow has gone." The next day the phantom again made its appearance, and the medical man being sent for, ordered a repetition of the glass of brandy, and again the phantom vanished. Having now found the means of relieving himself from the terrible persecution which followed him, every time the phantom appeared, Mr. G—— took a similar quantity of brandy, and it vanished.

His habit of intoxication had now commenced again, and when under the influence of spirits he was a perfect maniac. Frequently, however, when sober, he would implore the doctor to get him reconciled to his wife, for the poor fellow was ardently attached to her. The doctor of course refused, and the police were obliged to interfere. Mr. G—— now made another attempt to relinquish his habit of drinking, but it was impossible: the phantom never left him night or day. Its identity was so perfect that he would implore it, in the most piteous accents, to cease the persecution, but without the slightest effect. The phantom stood before him, with its cold, frigid glance, gazing at him with a look almost of indifference on its countenance, and, as usual, always holding its glove in the right hand.

A consultation of medical men was now held, when it was considered that the best thing that could be done for the unhappy man would be to persuade him to leave Italy and reside in some place on the Continent where he could have the benefit of sea-bathing. Boulogne, in France, was chosen as his place of residence, and he went there, the doctor thinking that the change of scene might restore him to sanity. For a short time after his arrival a most beneficial change certainly took place in him, and he recovered both strength of mind and body. A temporary fit of illness having somewhat weakened him, the phantom again made its appearance, nor would it quit him until he again took to drinking. It continued persecuting him night and day, till at last, at thirty-two years of age, the poor fellow fell a victim to a phantom conjured up by the effects of his immoderate drinking.

A somewhat similar case occurred in Belgravia during last winter. A gentleman had engaged a butler, whose character for integrity and sobriety for many years had been an excellent one; but during the last six months he had not been in a situation, having attempted to start an inn with his savings, but had not been successful. For some time the man's conduct was of a most exemplary description. One night one of the young ladies, in a state of great alarm, entered the bedroom of the governess, and informed her that she had seen a light pass her bedroom door, and had heard a footstep ascending the stairs. The lady thought she had merely been dreaming, and advised her to go to bed again, and nothing more was said on the matter. The little girl, however, was fully persuaded that she had not been in error, and resolved to watch again the next night, and at the same hour she saw the light pass her room, and heard the step again ascending the stairs. She immediately went to the governess, and this time informed her that she was certainly not deceived, and requested the lady to arise from her bed and judge for herself. The governess immediately arose, and throwing a dressing-gown over her, stood at the partially open door, and in a short time she perceived a light descending the stairs, and directly afterwards the butler, carrying a candle in his hand, made his appearance. It was difficult for her to judge whether the man was asleep or awake; his eyes were open, but he seemed in a state of intense alarm, as if under the influence of some terrible dream. He passed her door without noticing it was open, and proceeded to the drawing room, which he entered. The governess, without hesitation, followed him and found him turning over the sofa-cushions, and moving the chairs, as if searching for something.

"B——," she said, "what are you doing there?"

"I am looking for them," he replied; "I know they're somewhere here, and this time I'll have them. They shall not escape me now; I'll put a stop to this, once and for all."

The governess now called for assistance, and the man was advised to go to bed. On inquiring next morning, it was found that in consequence of the misfortunes he had experienced during the time he was keeping the inn, he had sought consolation from drinking, which he had carried to an immoderate extent. He was, however, resolved to cure himself of it; and being a man of strong determination, he felt he had succeeded. No sooner, however, did he enter on his new situation, than the first night, on retiring to rest, two children placed themselves beside his bed and continued staring at him. He was not acquainted with them, and they afforded no clue to connect them with his history. The second and every following night, they again made their appearance; the poor man feeling the while the certainty that if he took again to drinking they would vanish—but he would not succumb to the temptation. Night after night, the same phantoms appeared to him regularly, till he could support the persecution no longer, and he attempted to drive them away, when he was detected by the young lady and the governess. What was the termination of his case, I know not. Doubtless he either became insane or returned to his drinking habits: all I know is, it was found impossible to retain him in his situation.

The last case I shall mention is even more terrible than either of those already given. A lady called one morning on Dr. F——, a physician who was celebrated for his profound knowledge of diseases connected with the brain, and consulted him about her husband. She informed the doctor, without the least attempt at concealment, that her husband had formerly been the captain of a ship in the East India Company's service, and that unfortunately he had acquired habits of great intemperance. In consequence of some act which he had committed when intoxicated, and which was little to his credit, he became so disgusted with the degrading exhibition he had made of himself, that he resolved nothing should again tempt him to touch spirits, and he had since adhered strictly to his resolution. He felt the temptation occasionally come over him, however, very strongly; still he would not yield to it. At last, when there appeared to be every prospect of his becoming a reformed character, his wife noticed he had become very uneasy, as if something was weighing on his mind of which he did not like to inform her. She pressed him upon the point, and he told her that every night he had the same dream. A little old woman, with a red cloak and red petticoat, appeared to him, and gazed at him intently. Somehow he got the idea, that if he again commenced drinking, she would leave him; but nothing would induce him to alter his resolution. The phantom, at last, exercised so strong an influence upon him, that even during the day-time he had the blood-red colour of the cloak and petticoat she wore continually before his eyes. The lady told the doctor that she was afraid her husband was going out of his mind, and asked him what steps he had better take to prevent it.

"I am sorry to tell you," said the doctor; "the case is a most serious one; and if the greatest precautions are not used, it is extremely probable your husband will commit suicide. You must watch him narrowly, and prevent it if possible. My advice to you is, to take him abroad immediately—to the south of Italy, or somewhere else—so that he may have a total change of scene; and the sooner you go the better."

The lady promised to follow the advice of the doctor; and without informing her husband of her reasons, she earnestly pressed him to take her for a trip into Italy; adding at the same time, she was sure it would benefit his health as well. He agreed to her request, and preparations were made for their departure. When the day arrived for them to start, and the carriage was at the door to take them to the railway station, he suddenly stopped, and told his wife to wait a moment, as he had left something in his bedroom. A few minutes afterwards she heard the report of a pistol, and on rushing up-stairs, found to her horror that her husband had shot himself.

Should the few facts I have mentioned make any impression on the mind of the reader, I sincerely trust he will not be contented without investigating the question further. Let him inquire of any experienced medical man of his acquaintance, whether the facts I have alluded to are not of every day occurrence. For my own part I have but one test of the evil of drinking, either in a greater or less degree; and that is of Scripture origin: "Therefore by their *fruits* shall ye know them." If the mature fruits of a tree produce effects such as I have named, what must be the value and quality of the plant itself?—*Good Words.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(*From the United Service Gazette, June 30.*)

The Volunteers and their friends in Parliament having overruled the wise and prudent objections of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, have had what they were pleased to call their review in Hyde Park, and with results which we trust will prevent the recurrence of any such puerile as well as dangerous tomfoolery in future. As far as space was concerned, the men might as well have been drawn up on a tea-tray, and with respect to manœuvring, nothing could be done beyond that perennial "march past," a movement which would offer nothing absolutely impossible to a parish beadle heading a division of charity boys. Even that, simple as it was, was terribly "cribbed, cabined, and confined," and looked uncommonly like one of those military processions on the stage, in which the martial "supers" march out at one end, perform a flank movement behind the scenes, and march in again at the other. It was no fault of the volunteers, who mustered and marched exceedingly well, especially one or two provincial corps, but of their Colonels and official patrons, who would have a parade in a place which was totally unfitted for the purpose, merely to gratify the personal vanity of persons who join the volunteers to gratify that foible, and for no practical or patriotic purpose whatever.

The great Duke of Wellington was laughed at, by those who knew no better, when he expressed a doubt as to the practicability of manœuvring 20,000 men in and out of Hyde Park, but Saturday's review and its results show that the Duke had good reasons for his misgivings. There is of course little difficulty in the beginning, when the men drop in a corps at a time, coming from different parts of the town and from distant railway stations, and when they have nothing to do but stow themselves away under the trees "anyhow," smoke their pipes, and wait for the period of the alignments. But when the line is formed it is found that the space is insufficient, and, still more so, when the men form in columns, and endeavour to get away in the evening, pouring through narrow gates into crowded streets, and having destroyed all the floral ornamentation of the park by their previous efforts. In this latter work the volunteers were ably assisted by the mob, to whom the Board of Works surrendered the whole of the ground not actually occupied by the review. A high barrier railed off the space allotted to the "march past," and outside that barrier the great costermongering interest drove a roaring trade in stands to see the show, the said stands being so situated as to prevent any one, except the front rows of their own occupants, from catching even a glimpse of what was going on on the ground. But this was not all, nor by any means the worst result of this ill considered review. For the first time since their formation, the volunteers were compelled to take sides in a public demonstration. A nobleman, who has been very active in promoting the institution since its commencement, and who commands one of its most distinguished corps, happened to be recognised by the crowd as one of the parliamentary opponents of the late Ministry, and was hissed, hooted, in fact everything but assaulted, all the way home to his own house. Of course all the world has read the strikingly graphic account of this episode which appeared in the *Times* of the following morning, and which is no less creditable to the power of the writer than it is to the impartiality of the editor, who, it is well known, has rather supported the line of policy which rendered the noble lord in question obnoxious to the crowd, and therefore we have little to add to show the ominously political hue which the Volunteer movement is beginning to assume. We are informed by one who was present that the noble Lord's men actually fixed bayonets at the Marble Arch, and were with difficulty prevented from charging the crowd, and we leave it to any person with a grain of common sense to imagine what would have been the consequences if blood had actually been drawn, and another Peterloo enacted at the gates of Hyde Park.

This serious and dangerous difficulty lies at the very root of the Volunteer movement, from whatever point of view you look at it. If, as it ought to be, you confine its recruiting to the middle and upper ranks of society, you run the risk of drawing a line of demarcation between them and the working people which will make collisions always imminent. If, on the other hand, you enrol working men—corporately as it were—in their working-man capacity, what a dangerous tool you put into the hands of the unthinking and poor, with which to obtain by force what they think they are entitled to by the laws of nature, but which is withheld from them by the laws of society. If, in a third case, you do what is extensively done at present, you allow volunteer officers to recruit like the Line, offering uniforms and other indirect bribes to the young men of military tastes, you seriously interfere with the efficiency of the Queen's regular forces, and sweep the market from which the recruiting-sergeant periodically replenishes his stock. It is time therefore to reconsider this volunteer institution, and if it is to be retained, to make important alterations in its constitution. There can be no doubt but that to make it an addition to the national defence, it should be recruited exclusively from the middle and upper classes of society. No one but a madman would put rifles in the hands of the working men, in these days of strikes and lock-outs, without a very different code of discipline than that which now prevails in "the force." For example, we find that in the case of last Saturday's review there was one corps interdicted from attending by its Commandant, but of which two or three companies actually appeared on the ground, in defiance of his orders. It might have been a meeting for the raising of wages, instead of a mere holiday parade, from which the prudent Commandant sought to keep back his men, and then we have no doubt but that instead of two or three companies the whole corps would have been off to "assist" at the intended demonstration. But if you confine it to the middle and upper classes, the whole of the present nonsensical distinctions between officers and men must be at once and for ever abolished. In the field, whether of parade or of active service, discipline must of course be observed, but if the distinctions of the Line are to be mimicked by volunteer officers in peace time, we must always expect to see their ranks deserted, as unfortunately they are in too many cases at present. The late Lord Palmerston, with his usual sagacity, showed what he thought on this point, by falling in as a private in the ranks of the London Irish, but, ever since the breach has been constantly widening until now, when the ranks of some of our best corps are filled with exactly the same material which would formerly have fallen to the lot of the regular recruiting-sergeant.

But why have any special or separate volunteer force at all? Is not our brave Army a band of volunteers, organised, however, in a way to make their efficiency always to be depended on. We never hear of a crowd hissing the Colonel of a regiment of the line, as we never have seen a crowd welcome a volunteer officer of whatever rank as they did his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday last. The people felt that his Royal Highness was the right man in the right place, a military commander *pur sang*, and they had no grudges aginst him for alleged offences committed in a political or Parliamentary capacity. They knew that his Royal Highness was bound to be as submissive to the rules of discipline as the smallest drum boy in the army, and that under no circumstances whatever would he allow political considerations to interfere with the strict discharge of his duty. The people in fact rely on the army, and look up to it, but they merely tolerate the volunteers, and very sad indeed it will be, in times of political ferment, such as seem now to be approaching, if there should be many cases of volunteer Commandants being picked out as unpopular party men, and obliged to be protected from the too near approach of the crowd by the fixed bayonets of men who have no legal authority thus to use them.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Coq du Village, French barque, 322 tons, Captain Granger, from Bordeaux 15th May. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Comerang (s.), 300 tons, Captain Trenent, from Moruya and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Miss Wilson, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Messrs. Fletcher, Smith, Marks, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Windhover, brig, 234 tons, Captain Hodges, from Port Cooper 21st ultimo. Ferguson, Webb, and Co., agents.

Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, from Brisbane 4th instant. Passengers—Brigadier-General Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, Sergeant-Major Lewins, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Master Row, Messrs. Pulsford, Spiller, Priestly, Foote, Master Harris, and 45 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

Dragon, barque, 245 tons, Captain Corbett, from Valparaiso 3rd July. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 4th instant. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Boomerang (s.), 500 tons, Captain Hurley, from Cleveland Bay 31st August. Passengers—Mr. Cameron, Dr. Williamson, Mr. C. E. Pearson, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Byrnes, Captain Gibbon of the Cathay, and Captain Noel of the Conqueror—13 in the steerage, and 30 of shipwrecked crews.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Day Dawn, ship, 398 tons, Captain Jones, from San Francisco July 20. A. S. Webster, agent.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Sir William Wallace, for London.
Nieuwe Waterweg, for Java.
Dundonald, for Shanghai.
Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Summer Cloud, for Newcastle; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Queensland (s.), 300 tons, Captain Hamlyn, for Brisbane and Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Chapple (2), Kain, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Aborigine, from the Richmond River, with 70,000 feet cedar; Gratia, W. B. Dean, Heather Bell, Martha, Village Belle, Sir Isaac Newton, Kellermont, from Newcastle, with 1276 tons coal; Nambucera, from Nambucera, with 30,000 feet cedar, 40 bags maize; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 80 trusses hay, 260 hides, 3 bundles skins, 2 casks tallow, 4 quarter-casks wine, 50 bags potatoes, 4 bundles brooms, 5 cases eggs, 1 case butter, 1 cask oil, 1 crate bacon, 2 baskets fish, 4 baskets prawns, 1 keg tobacco, 150 sheep, 20 lambs, 1 calf, 1 horse, 18 pigs, 3 coops poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Thomas, Industry, for the Hawkesbury; Hannah, for Port Macquarie; Heather Bell, Gratia, Lismore, Village Belle, Leonidas, Martha, for Newcastle; Oberon, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Windhover, from Port Cooper: 100 casks beer, 130 bags potatoes, Order.

Lady Bowen (s.), from Brisbane: 13 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 41 hides, Daniell, King, and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 25 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 4 bundles skins, 15 hogsheads tallow, 351 hides, Irwin and Turner; 59 bundles skins, 273 hides, 15 casks tallow, Mort and Co.

Coq du Village, from Bordeaux: 706 cases sardines and sundries, Curcier and Adet; 1200 barrels flour, Hardie and Mitchell; 2100 barrels flour, H. H. Beauchamp.

Dragon, from Valparaiso: 947 bags wheat, 2195 bags flour, 500 bags walnuts, 170 bags barley, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Day Dawn, from San Francisco: 8000 quarter-sacks flour, 2800 sacks wheat, 1,409 sacks oats, 1083 sacks barley, 100 barrels pork, 50 half-barrels salmon, 50 dozen brooms, A. S. Webster.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 5 cases whisky, 25 boxes tea, 5 cases geneva, 5 cases old tom, 5 cases brandy, 5 casks beer, 52 packages, Church, Brothers; 86 cases geneva, 5 cases 4 quarter-casks wine, 7 cases 2 quarter-casks whisky, 6 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads 10 cases 1 quarter-cask brandy, 6 cases gin, 2 packages tobacco, 10 cases bitters, 48 packages tea, 32 bags sugar, 15 casks 1 case 4 hogsheads beer, 153 packages oilstores, J. Frazer and Co.; 12 chests tea, 8 hogsheads 141 bags sugar, 193 bags flour, 115 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package cigars, 4 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 6 packages tea, 1 package opium, 2 cases tobacco, Moy Mow; 1 package opium, Sum Kum Ti; 2 packages tobacco, H. Labat, 160 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case revolvers, 42 axle-boxes, 135 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 case guns, 17 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 safe, 1 case, J. Keep, 1 trunk boots, 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 10 cases kerosene, 18 bags rice, 22 packages, H. P. Palser; 1 case slops, 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 octave wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 9 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 13 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 10 cases kerosene, 15 packages tea, 40 packages, Love and Son; 32 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 22 packages, J. Powell; 20 packages, R. Vesey; 100 bags flour, 11 bags bran, T. C. Breillat; 29 packages, M. Baar; 7 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 30 sacks flour, J. Thompson; 2 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 6 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 167 bars steel, 104 bars iron, 8 packages, P. D. C. M. Co.; 4 packages, E. Zuccani; 12 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 25 cases fruit, J. Brown; 14 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, M'Cabe; 3 kegs butter, A. Henderson; 1 box matches, Smith, Brothers; 28 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 3 horses, R. Towns and Co.; 49 packages, J. Good; 30 packages Chinese goods, Sum Kun War and Co.; 2 cases stationery, Edwards; 1 cart, E. R. Larter; 12 cases wine, S. Bennett; 10 boxes sperms, Chapman; 1 case, J. Graham; 1 case books, W. Maddock; 60 bags flour, Richardson and Wrench; 1 case, J. M'Call; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 79 bars iron, 18 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 28 kegs paint, 1 case glass, J. Murphy; 1 case, M. O'Neill; 1 case, J. Sands; 5 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 cases, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 1 trunk boots, E. Vickery; 1 package, Myers; 1 case, J. Forbes; 3 kegs butter, T. M'Caffrey.

Eagle (s.), for Wide Bay: 1 quarter-cask whisky, 1 cask rum, 2 chests tea, 1 octave wine, 11 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 16 bags sugar, 2 packages tea, 20 bags flour, A. A. Dunnicliff; 104 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 56 bags sugar, 7 packages tea, 19 cases kerosene, 46 packages oilstores, 20 bags flour, J. Fraser and Co.; 3 trunks boots, J. Saddington and Sons; 41 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages tea, 3 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 1 case books, W. Maddock; 10 sacks flour, 11 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 6 sacks flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 hogshead ale, 1 package, R. and F. Tooth; 2 casks butter, G. Moore and Co.; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 110 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 2 packages, J. Isaacs; 1 coil rope, J. Carr; 11 packages, Church, Brothers; 3 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 2 cases, J. J. Moore; 2 casks mineral water, E. and W. Paul; 80 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 3 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 5 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 1 case, F. Lassetter; 1 package harness, D. M'Call; 11 packages, M. J. Peden; 10 cases fruit, J. Isbester; 1 sack seeds, J. Graham; 19 bags flour, 2 packages, H. P. Palser; 1 package, T. J. Southern; 20 bars 6 bundles iron, 8 axle blocks, 12 dray boxes, 16 oars, 35 packages ovens, 37 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 10 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 package, Mitchell and Co.; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 5 packages, Chen Ateak; 1 package, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 cases, Isbester; 1 case, J. Malony; 1 bale leather, A. Rofe; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 66 castings, E. Chapman and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4.30. p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Black Dog, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR PORT DENISON, &c.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Monday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards:—September 6, City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay; Ziska, brig, 185 tons, Captain Morris, for Port Albany.

The Lady Bowen (s.) left Brisbane on the 4th instant, at 1.40 p.m., crossed the bar at 3.40 p.m., passed Point Look-out at 6.35 p.m.; Cape Byron at 2.35 a.m. on the 5th, North Solitaries at 1.50 p.m., Smoky Cape at 7 p.m.; Cape Hawke at 3.40 a.m. on the 6th, and entered Sydney Heads at 3 p.m. She had light southerly winds for the first part of the passage, and variable the latter. Passed the Eagle (s.), at 6.10 a.m. on the 6th instant, off Port Stephens.

The brig Windhover, Captain Hodge, left Lyttelton on the 22nd ultimo, with a strong wind from the south. Passed the Wild Wave, brig, outside Lyttelton Heads, bound for Lyttelton; on the 26th passed through Cook's Straits, wind north and light; 28th, off Cape Farewell, wind W S.W., and strong. From Cape Farewell, winds from W.S.W. to north round by east and back again to south, alternately with fine weather and a high barometer, arriving here at midnight.

The Comerang (s.), from Moruya and Ulladulla, brings up 500 bags potatoes, 60 hides, 1 bale skins, 16 bags wheat, 10 bags oats, 50 bags bran, 40 cases eggs, 30 bales bacon, 120 kegs butter, 12 coops poultry, 80 pigs, 10 calves, 25 tons mineral, and sundries.

The Alcyone was taken to sea yesterday morning, but was compelled to return to port owing to the insubordination of the crew.

The Agnes Irving left Grafton on Tuesday, 4th, at 2 p.m.; crossed the Bar on Wednesday, 5th, at 2.15 p.m.; arrived in Sydney on Thursday, 6th, at 9·30 p.m. Experienced light variable winds, with fine weather, throughout the passage. The following is her cargo:—960 bags maize, 50 bags potatoes, 100 hides, 24 cases eggs, 9 coops poultry, 15 cases sundries, 1 horse and buggy, 75 fat bullocks, and sundries. The schooner Mary Ann expected to cross the Bar on Thursday, 6th instant. On Wednesday, 5th, at 5.30 p.m., passed the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), abreast of North Solitary.

The barque Coya and steamer Rangitoto have been taken into M'Arthur and Co.'s Dry Dock, for the purpose of being cleaned and painted.

The following is the cargo of the Boomerang (s.) from Cleveland Bay: 88 casks tallow, 350 hides, Order; 3 casks oil, 1 bundle sheepskins, 9 hides, 1 cask tallow, R. Towns and Co.; 1 parcel, Maddock. From Port Denison: 11 casks tallow, 90 hides, 6 bales wool, 5 bundle sheepskins, Mort and Co.; 15 quarter-casks tallow, 2 bundles sheepskins, 59 hides, Mort and Co.; 4 casks beef, 7 casks spiced beef, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 11 hides, 3 casks tallow, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 cask tallow, Irwin and Turner. From Gladstone: 169 oz. gold, A. J. S. Bank.

The Boomerang (s.) left Cleveland Bay on Friday, August 31st, at 6 p.m., and arrived at Bowen September 1st, at 9 a.m.; left again same day at 6 p.m., and arrived at Gladstone on Monday, 3rd, at 9 a.m.; left again same day at 1 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Friday, September 7th, at 1 a.m. Had fresh south-east and east winds and squally weather to Gladstone, from thence strong south-east and east winds to Cape Moreton; and from thence to Sydney moderate variable winds and fine weather. Brought down from Cleveland Bay (ex Salamander, from Cape York) the shipwrecked crews of the vessels Cathay, Adelaide, and Conqueror, which vessels were wrecked going through Torres Straits. The captain of the Adelaide was drowned; all the others escaped with great hardships before they reached the settlement of Port Albany.

NEW DESIGN FOR A SHIP'S LIFEBOAT.—Captain Hire, of H.M S. Orontes (troopship), has invented a new boat for steamships. It is stated that the screw having superseded paddle-wheels in these vessels the old paddle-box lifeboat is lost as a means of saving life at sea, or of landing quickly any large body of troops. It is with a view to meet this deficiency that the plan now proposed as the joint design of himself and Mr. John White, shipbuilder, of Cowes, has been so far matured. A boat is to be built for the Orontes, which will also serve as a bridge. It will be ten feet in width and fifty feet long, the breadth of the ship, and will be constructed on Lamb and White's patent. When launched from the ship and filled to the gunwale with water, it will, by means of air cases, be able to carry 150 men, each man carrying with him twenty pounds of food or stores. The boat is mounted athwart the ship's deck, as a "bridge," on a platform which is nothing more or less than a set of launching ways, the keel of the boat fitting in a groove, and the bilges of the boat resting on the side "ways." These ways are pivoted in the centre on stout stanchions, and their ends are held in position over the ship's hammock netting on each side by screw stanchions. If the boat has to be lowered the screw stanchions are lowered on the side required, the port opened and the boat on its way lowered down until the lower end of the ways rest on the ship's side over her waterway. The striking up then of an ordinary dogshore releases the boat, and sends her off and afloat alongside the ship. In getting her in again, two three-fold tackles, from davits fixed at each end of the ways, lift one end of the boat on the lower end of the inclined ways; another tackle from their further end hauls the boat into its seat; the ways and boat are then swayed into position again, screw stanchions are set up and fastenings made good, and the whole has now become a bridge again.—*Times.*

THE YOUNG AUSTRALIA.—On her passage from Brisbane the Lady Bowen (s.) passed the emigrant ship Young Australia, from London bound to Brisbane, off the Clarence River. She was 84 days out, 14 of which have been spent on the coast. There had been two births and no deaths, and she reported all well.

The schooner Au Revoir has been purchased by Captain J. Firth from Messrs. Shoobert and Co., for the sum of £1500.

In the passengers' list, per Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton, the name of Mr. H. T. Flews was accidentally omitted.]

VOYAGE OF THE KAIKOURA FROM WELLINGTON TO PANAMA AND BACK.—As many inquiries have been made as to the temperature and state of the barometer during this voyage, it may be interesting to our readers to examine the following table, shewing particularly that the heat of the climate passed through on the passage to Panama, is not so excessive as may be supposed.

FROM WELLINGTON TO PANAMA.

		Bar.	Ther.			Bar.	Ther.
June	25	30·08	56·	July	8	30·15	61·
	*25	30·22	56·		9	30·10	70·
	26	30·26	53·		10	30·15	71·
	27	30·26	55·		11	30·22	73·
	28	30·17	54·		12	30·16	73
	29	30·11	55·		13	30·12	73·
	30	30·17	57·		14	30·10	74·
July	1	30·11	56·		15	30·17	74·
	2	30·26	57·		16	30·10	73·
	3	30·46	60·		17	30·10	74·
	4	40·44	60·		18	30·02	76·
	5	30·35	62·		19	29·94	83·
	6	30·65	63·		20	30·00	83·

* To bring time to date with Greenwich.

FROM PANAMA TO WELLINGTON.

		Bar.	Ther.			Bar.	Ther.
July	27	29·98	80·	Aug.	10	30·21	76·
	28	29·96	80·		11	30·20	69·
	29	29·98	76		12	30·39	66·
	30	30·10	72·		13	30·54	63·
	31	30·12	74·		14	30·60	64·
Aug.	1	30·13	74·		15	30·50	65·
	2	30·09	76·		16	30·22	66·
	3	30·09	76.		17	30·08	60·
	4	30·10	75·		18	30·05	60·
	5	30·12	75·		19	29·76	58·
	6	30·19	74·		20	29·62	55·
	7	30·20	75·		21	29·75	56·
	8	30·33	77·		22	30·10	54·
	9	30·25	77·		*24	30·32	58·

* To agree with Greenwich.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Albert, barque, 390 tons, ——, from Wanganui, N. Z.

September 5.—Yarra, brig, 229 tons, M'Pherson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 4.—Omeo (s.), Edwards, for Melbourne, with 800 tons coal.

September 5.—Stornoway, ship, Tomlins, for Hongkong, with 626 tons coal.

BRISBANE.

CLEARANCE.

September 3. Fox, schooner, 157 tons, for Sydney. Passengers: Messrs. John Williams and John O'Neil.

GLADSTONE.

DEPARTURE.

September 1.—Boomerang (s.), for Sydney; Prince Patrick, for Newcastle.

A WHALE NEAR THE COAST.—Captain Westbrook, of the Craig-Ellachie, reports having seen on Thursday last, about forty miles off the land, one of the largest whales he ever saw. Captain Westbrook calculates that the monster was fully sixty yards in length. What a prize for our beachmen if they could only manage to pick it up! Judging by the price the whale that was caught in Twofold Bay realised, viz., £600, the one seen by Captain Westbrook would probably be worth about £900 or £1000. —*Brisbane Guardian*, September 3.

The light on Lady Elliott's Island is reported by the Picard schooner, which arrived on Monday evening from Hobart Town, to be fixed upon a staff and standing about sixty-seven feet above high water mark. Captain Hopkins states that it can be seen at any point six miles distant from the island. Captain Hopkins landed on the island, and found all residents quite well; he was informed by Captain Robinson, who is in charge of the light, that it burns well and satisfactorily. The first supply of oil was forwarded by the Balclutha, on her last downward trip to Sydney. This site was one upon which the late Captain Chatfield strongly urged the necessity of placing a light, and its use will be sensibly felt by the traders to our Northern ports.—*Bulletin.*

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"ADDITIONAL LIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE TO GEELONG HARBOUR; ALSO NOTICE OF ALTERATIONS IN BUOYS AND BEACONS, PORT PHILLIP BAY.

"1. Notice is hereby given, that the beacon on the north end of Symond's Spit, has been washed away; another beacon will be placed on the same spit in a few days.

"FRANKSTON JETTY.

"2. The jetty at Frankston having now been extended into twelve feet of water, the moorings and buoy have been removed.

"BUOYS.—WEST CHANNEL.

"3. As several vessels have of late got foul of, and done serious damage to, the Swan Bay and No. 12 Elbow buoys, it has been found necessary to shift the former close in shore. Masters of vessels and others navigating this channel are hereby informed that the ascertained depth of the water, in a straight line from buoy to buoy, on both sides of the West Channel, does not exceed sixteen feet.

"LIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE OF GEELONG HARBOUR.

"4. With the view of facilitating the navigation of the channel into Geelong Harbour at night, a red light will, on and after the 24th day of next month, be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from a lantern placed on the first red dolphin, inshore of the lightship.

"GEELONG HARBOUR BUOYS.—REMOVAL OF THE LADY PEEL BLACK BUOY.

"5. This buoy having ceased to be of service has been removed.

"SOUTH EAST BLACK BUOY.

"6. This buoy, which was placed on the north-west end of sand off Bird Rock, has been removed, it being no longer required.

"CHARLES FERGUSON, Chief Harbour Master.

"Department of Ports and Harbours,
"Melbourne, August 27."

NELSON.

ARRIVAL.

August 17.—Alarm, from Newcastle.

WANGANUI.

ARRIVAL.

August 16.—Lady Denison, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

100 cases salad oil, 30 cases provisions, 7 bales coffee, 20 hogsheads stout, 2950 dholls 230 ballots coir fibre, Fotheringham and Mullen
21 packages drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
150 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
6 bales hay, C. B. Bond
2800 bags wheat, W. H. Eldred
670 bags flour, 5315 bags wheat, 248 bags walnuts, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
1 bale corks, Church, Brothers
1 case tongues, Peate and Harcourt
3 cases guns, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
1 package specie (£672), A. M'Arthur and Co.
6 cases drapery, Thompson and Giles
3000 cocoanuts, 1 package tortoiseshell, 10 cwt. yams, Captain M'Leod
10 packages tobacco, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
3 cases stationery, 1 case books, W. R. Piddington
3 cases flannels, Hobson and Whiting
5 cases books, C. Hicks
15 packages machinery, 1 cask oil, J. S. Mitchell.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Valliant, from Newcastle; Prima Donna, from Chili; Ettrick from Foochow.

September 6.—Laughing Water, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Penola (s.), for Adelaide; Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

September 6.—Teresa, Orisyne, for Chili; William Ackers, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—Amycus, from Tome; Platypus (s.), from Rockhampton.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Clarence (s.), for Rockhampton; Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 6.	8.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.N.W.	Ditto, and cloudy.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

SEPTEMBER 6.

9 a.m.		Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
	QUEENSLAND.			
Bowen	No report			
Waverley	SE. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	SE. Fine			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·163		
Toowoomba	N. Fine			
	N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cldy., dull
Grafton	W, light. Fine	30·16	63·	NE. Fine, hot
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			
Armidale	SW. Fine, clear	26·890	57·	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine, cldy.
Murrurundi	NW. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Fine			SW. Threatening
Maitland	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Newcastle	NW. Fine	30·024	61·5	WSW. Very hot
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Fine, hot
Sydney	NW. Fine	30·039		NW. Fine
South Head	WNW. Fine, clear			NW. Fine, warm
Wollongong	NE. Fine			S. Fine, hot
Kiama	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	27·920	60·	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			W. Fine, warm
Cassilis	NW. Fine, hot			NW. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			
Dubbo	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Cloudy.
Forbes	Calm. Fine, warm			W. Warm
Young	Calm. Fine, warm			NW. Fine, warm
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, clear			NE. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine, hot			N. Fine, warm
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	29·738	61·	NE. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine			NNW. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, clear			WNW. Fine, hot
Euston	No report			
Wentworth	No report			
Goulburn	WNW. Warm.	27·920	63·4	W by N. Fine, wm
Braidwood	N. Fine			NW. Fine, warm
Araluen	SE. Like rain			WNW. Fine, warm
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, warm			W., strong. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine, warm			
Yass	Calm. Fine			W., strong. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Kiandra	NW. Fine	25.474	52	NW. Fine, warm
Albury	Calm. Fine, clear	29·520	60·	NW. Fine
	VICTORIA.			
Melbourne	NE. Fine	29·966	55·	
Queenscliff	WNW. Cloudy	30·00	60·	
Cape Schanck	WNW. Cloudy	29·68	60·	
Cape Otway	NW. Dull	29·630	56·	
Portland	WNW. Fine, cldy	29·866	60·	
	S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	No report	[falling		
Adelaide	N., light. clear	29·880	62·	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT FOR AUGUST, 1866.

TEMPERATURE	Highest in the shade ...	75·6, on the 31st
	Lowest in the shade ...	40·0, on the 1st
	Greatest range ...	22·8, on the 25th
	Highest in the sun ...	119·0, on the 8th
	Lowest on the grass ...	37·3, on the 1st
	Mean in the shade ...	54·8
	Mean diurnal range ...	16·2
	Mean maximum ...	62·9
	Mean minimum ...	46·7
BAROMETER	Highest reading ...	30·545, on the 21st
	Lowest reading ...	29·448, on the 11th
	Greatest diurnal range ...	0·286, on the 13th
	Mean height ...	30·165
	Mean diurnal range ...	0·084
HUMIDITY	Greatest amount ...	95, on 3rd and 6th
	Least ...	37, on the 7th
	Mean ...	72·6
ELASTIC FORCE OF VAPOUR	Mean amount ...	·317
OZONE	Mean amount ...	5·0
ELECTRICITY	Number of days lightning	4
METEORS	Number observed ...	1
RAIN	Greatest fall ...	0·394 inches, on the 19th
	Number of days ...	8
	Total fall ...	1·066 inches
EVAPORATION	Total amount ...	1·884 inches
CLOUDY SKY	Mean amount ...	3·2
WIND	Greatest pressure ...	15·7 lbs., on the 9th
	Prevailing direction ...	W.N.W.
MOON'S PHASES	Last quarter ...	4d. 5h. 21m., a.m.
	New moon ...	11d. 0h. 41·1m., a.m.
	First quarter ...	18d. 7h. 20.9m., a.m.
	Full moon ...	26d. 1h. 38.4m., a.m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° F'sht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·198	60·7	79	W. by N.	0·2	4	0	0	5·5
P.M. 3	·070	73·7	51	E N E.	1·3	8	0		
" 9	·160	66·4	62	N.N.W.	0·1	4	0		3·5
Mean ...	30·143	66·9	64·0		0·2	5	0		4·5

Evaporation 24 hours.....0·116.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 78·7 | Sun—maximum .... 115·7
Minimum .... 53·7 | Grass—minimum .... 44·4

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date—29·5 inches. Annual average for the preceding seven years—51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
		AT 9 A.M.						For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
SYDNEY	155	30·049	68·2	58	N.N.W.	0·4	*	78·7	56·3	0
GRAFTON*		30·067	63·0	77	W.	0·3	0	81·0	56·5	
ARMIDALE	3278	30·151	60·0		S.W.		1			
NEWCASTLE	132	30·092	66·6	60	N.W.	1·0	0	71·8	54·5	
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·131	68·5	64	W.N.W.	0·4	4	73·9	58·3	0
KIANDRA	4640	30·068			N.W.	9·0	4	59·0	41·5	
DENILIQUIN	410	30·091	57·0	70	Calm.	0	0	75·1		0
ALBURY	572	30·059	59·5	67	Calm.	0	0		42·4	
GOULBURN	2129	30·064	64·6	57	W.N.W.	1·0	0	72·1	50·0	

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER 6TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	11·1	6·15 N.	6.16	5.40
MOON	9·24	11·33 N.	4·57 a.m.	3.35 p.m.
MERCURY	9·54	13·0 N.	5.27 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
VENUS	13·46	12·32 S.	8.9 a.m.	9.17 p.m.
MARS	5·52	23·22 N.	1.57 a.m.	11.41 a.m.
JUPITER	19·38	22·7 S.	1.32 p.m.	3.36 a.m.
SATURN	14·27	12·12 S.	8.57 a.m.	9.57 p.m.

Moon's age .... 27·4 days.

High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 6h. 43m., p.m. 7h. 9m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

In reply to questions put to Ministers the following information was elicited:—That a general survey had been made by the Government of the Hunter River in and around Maitland and Morpeth, with a view of ascertaining what measures would be effectual for preventing as much as possible the extensive injury to those districts by floods, and that such survey, and the report accompanying the same, should be laid on the table; that the subject of amending the Liquors Licensing Act of 1862 was now under the consideration of the Government; that the Government had not yet come to any determination with regard to the appropriation of the piece of land containing twenty acres, known as the Church Green, Windsor.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from certain shareholders in the Camperdown Cemetery Company, praying that the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill be referred to a select committee.

The Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. MARTIN moved the second reading of the Felons' Apprehension Act Continuation Bill, stating that the Act expired on the 24th instant, and that though he had objected to it upon its first introduction, deeming the existing law sufficient for the repression of bushranging, still that as the Act had not worked oppressively, and had no doubt been effective in deterring offenders, he should propose its re-enactment for another year.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the bill, contending that the Act was tyrannical and oppressive, and useless for the purpose for which it was designed; that no recourse had ever been had to its provisions, that bushranging was virtually extinct, and that no grounds had been shown for its continuance.

Mr. FORSTER said that he would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he considered that some modification of the bill as to the extensive powers given to constables for the apprehension of offenders was required. That portion of the bill which related to the harbouring of bushrangers had been found beneficial and effective, but the other portion of the Act to which he objected as novel and dangerous, in regard to the powers conferred, ought to be expunged. In committee he should propose an amendment limiting the bill to the offence of harbouring.

Mr. COWPER supported the bill, considering its operation to have been most efficacious in strengthening the hands of the police, and that the members of the present Government who now supported the bill were not censurable for a change of opinion acquired by experience.

Mr. LEE supported the bill.

The bill was read a second time (Mr. Buchanan calling for a division, but being the only dissentient), and the House went into committee thereon.

In committee, Mr. FORSTER moved the amendment which he stated it to be his intention to submit. Mr. MARTIN opposed the amendment, as nullifying existing outlawries. The amendment was negatived by 15 to 5. Mr. FORSTER then submitted a new clause, limiting the operation of the bill to such persons as had been already declared outlaws. Mr. MARTIN opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 15 to 5.

The bill was reported without amendment, the report was adopted, upon a division of 15 to 5, and the third reading made an Order of the Day for Wednesday next.

The House then went into committee for the consideration of the amendments of the Legislative Council in the Workhouses Bill, which amendments were agreed to.

The House adjourned at half-past 5.

ALTHOUGH the foretellings of the weatherwise are often mistaken, and what is true to-day may not be repeated on the morrow, still it cannot be denied that Spring has come upon us with all its glow and beauty and gladness. In looking abroad we see everywhere the signs of new life. The orchards are bursting into leaf. The peach is prominently displaying its attractive colours. In the garden are springing up the various flowers that hasten to meet the sun. Roses are spreading abroad their fragrance to the gentle breeze. Animated nature is not less shewing symptoms of vigour. The prospects of the fold and the field, of the garden and the orchard, are all such as gratify the eye, and justify a cheering anticipation. Hundreds of invalids, peeping from behind their retreats, look out upon the opening spring, and hail its soft and balmy influences, expecting (for hope is given to us as a medicine as well as a joy,) that life will take new force with the season, and that health, long laden with vapours of the past, will show itself in the glowing countenance and brightening eye, in restored strength and in the return of those pleasures from which sickness debars, while it calls men to commune with themselves and to reflect on the tenure upon which they hold whatever they enjoy. It is impossible at such a time to see without deep emotion anything more gladdening than the country where cultivation is turning the wilderness into a fruitful field. Men express their views in various ways according to their education and habits. Some burst forth into the tones of poetry, and talk with philosophers of the endless vigour of nature, of the power of its reproduction, and of the glory of its annual resurrection. But even with those to whom poetry does not come in the shape of rhymes and metaphors, there is the poetry of the heart, which is excited by such objects, and which utters itself sometimes in the exclamation of joy—sometimes in the hymn of satisfaction—sometimes in the sober speech of those who have seen many seasons and beheld them pass away, and even in the hilarity of boyhood glad that winter is past, and that nature presents everywhere posies and spoil.

We hope that the enlivening prospect offered to our view in the return of Spring will extend itself to all branches of human affairs. The sorrowful description of MILTON of the loneliness of his condition in the midst of all the revolutions of the seasons—the returning light of the morning, the revival of Spring, and the glow of Summer—may be applied to many who, if they do not lose their faculty to perceive, yet lose the power to enjoy. We speak not of those imbruted natures to whom nothing is pleasant but intoxication, and to whom all things appear dark and sombre unless under the excitement of strong drink.

But there are many whose affairs prevent their seeing or feeling the glories of returning Spring. They have large liabilities to meet; they have creditors importunate. There is a danger of sacrificing what might preserve them among the well-to-do but for adverse and unforeseen changes. The arrival of every mail disquiets them. They think of nothing but what is coming in the shape of bills returned, and drafts dishonoured.

There is nothing, however, to dishearten the community at large. If men would only exercise prudent forbearance and caution in times of prosperity—and tenderness in times of adversity—how much of this disquiet might be averted, and how possible it would be to tide over many of those difficulties under which even the strongest may succumb? Honest men who deal with honest men should remember that these vicissitudes are not limited in their range. What is the misfortune of one to-day may visit his neighbour to-morrow. The cry "save himself who can," is often not only the cowardice of a brutal egotism, but the most wasteful and disastrous process that any man can adopt. It is the cry of a flying and defeated host. Followed by this cry is the disorganisation of all military strength. It opens in every quarter a chasm to assailing columns—an easy assault and a rapid victory. The courage which would have waited each to save the other, and all to do their duty, would have saved all; the spirit which accepted the cry "save yourself" has lost all. As it is in war, so sometimes it is in commerce. and it would be well for people to call to mind that as there are times of depression and darkness in the seasons, so there are times of adversity in business, and that as the spring comes and brings back animation and joy, so there is a return of confidence and prosperity to people who have sense to court it and to wait for it.

AN elaborate return has just been published by Mr. CALDER, the Surveyor-General of Tasmania, shewing, as far as figures can do it, the results of the varying land policy of that colony up to the end of 1864. The return has probably been compiled in view of the proposed amendments in the Land Law; at any rate, its publication is well-timed as regards the discussion on those changes.

The total area of Tasmania is estimated at 16,778,000 acres, but of this 75,500 acres are lakes, and 1,206,500 are islands, giving the available area of the main land at 15,571,500 acres. Of this amount only 3,403,010 acres have been sold. As the population is about 90,000 this gives an average of about 38 acres per head. This is not a bad allowance, and as there are 13,374,000 acres left for sale, there is still no want of territory; only a good deal of it is unavailable from its inaccessibility or its being heavily timbered, or of inferior character.

In the good old days of colonisation, before land laws became a subject of discussion, when land was a drug and it was only "ask and have," the land was given away. This period lasted in Tasmania from 1804 to 1827 inclusive, during which period 905,030 acres were given away, or more than a fourth of all that has been alienated in the island altogether. According to some land philosophers, this ought to have been the palmy period of Tasmanian agriculture, but experience shows that when land is given away it is generally neglected, and much of what was then granted remains as unimproved now as on the day it was discovered. From that date the practice of selling land came into vogue, though the older practice of giving for nothing did not at once go out of fashion. Some heavy grants were made in the four subsequent years, notably one to the Van Diemen's Land Company of 366,425 acres—a grant which has not been much of a blessing either to the proprietors or to the colony. Since 1828, the area granted has been a little in excess of what was granted up to that date, being 1,193,733 acres, although heavy grants ceased after 1831, and after 1838 they became comparatively small. Altogether, in Tasmania there have been granted 2,098,763 acres, or nearly two-thirds of the whole quantity that has been alienated from the Crown. For every acre sold there have been nearly two acres given away. This surely has been a "liberal" enough land policy. If getting land on easy terms is the secret of establishing a prosperous yeomanry, Tasmania ought to head the colonies in that line. Yet, if we compare it with South Australia, where not a single acre has ever been granted, or with the province of Canterbury in New Zealand, where from the first all the land has been sold at a higher upset price than anywhere in Australasia, we find Tasmania distanced altogether. There must be some flaw, therefore, in the cheap land theory.

The total quantity of land sold in Tasmania up to 1864 is 1,278,746 acres, for which the Government has received the sum of £970,596. As this is inclusive of town lands, the average price has been considerably below twenty shillings an acre.

In 1858 the local Legislature passed the "Waste Lands Act," and the reduction in price for some lands, and the allowance of credit for all, stimulated a large purchase of land. The credit for town lands was only extended to three years. These debts have been tolerably well paid up. Out of £31,810 due on auction sales, only £5976 remained unpaid at the end of 1864; though out of £988 due on private sales £784 was still due.

The agricultural lots sold for cash after auction have not exceeded 3502 acres, and have only realised £2878. The area sold for cash *at* auction amounted to 11,100 acres. And the area selected at the upset price for cash was 13,515 acres. It was not to be expected that there would be many purchases for cash when credit was obtainable. Agricultural lands were sold by auction, on credit, to the extent of 40,000 acres. Of the purchase price, which amounted to nearly £70,000, £28,000 was still due at the date of the return, the term of credit for country lands being eight years. Land was *selected* on credit to a still larger extent, 95,000 acres having been taken up. The gross purchase money was £113,000, of which £50,900 remained due.

Pastoral lands have been largely taken up under the conditions of the Act. Some has been sold at auction for cash at a reduced upse price. This amounts to 55,037 acres, and yielded £38,917. Some has been selected a 10s. an acre, and this amounts to £13,363 Pastoral lands have been selected on credit to the extent of 84,282 acres, the purchase price being £67,480, and the outstanding balance being £31,379. The same description of land has been sold on credit at public auction. In this way 165,000 acres have been disposed of for £130,000, of which £64,000 is still outstanding. Under the pre-emptive right regulations, there have been selected very nearly 121,000 acres, the whole of which have been paid for at a pound per acre; and these pre-emptive rights temporarily tie up from sale, under what is known as the quiet enjoyment clause, an area of 204,663 acres. The total quantity of land in the island exempted from sale under this quiet enjoyment clause is about 650,000 acres. Some pre-emptive rights have been sold on credit. These cover 16,295 acres. The purchase money was £19,554, of which only about £4000 has been paid. There are also unpaid for pre-emptive selections to the extent of 42,000 acres, the dates of payment ranging on to the first of November, 1870. The law provides that no land on which there is a debt due to the Crown can be transferred without the special permission of the Commissioner in writing. There have been some such transfers every year, but they have not been very numerous—never more than a hundred in each year.

The general result shews that since the credit system was introduced the area sold for cash has been 102,005 acres, and the area sold on credit has been 416,898 acres. The amount paid on the credit purchases has been £226,804, while a little over £200,000 still remains due. On pre-emptive rights there is due a little over £57,000. The amount of debentures outstanding chargeable on the land fund is £314,780. The debts due to the Government on land purchases amount to £258,781, so that if these obligations were all cashed up, or could be perfectly relied upon, the debt chargeable on the land fund would be reduced to less than £67,000. The lands are classified as agricultural and pastoral lands, according to their quality; but it is probable that a good deal classed as agricultural land has been purchased by squatters, and is used for pastoral purposes; and, as the pre-emptive rights are nearly all of a squatting character, it seems pretty clear that the squatters have availed themselves the most largely of the terms of credit. The debts due on the different descriptions of land are as follows:—On town lands, £6761; on agricultural lands, £98,589; on pastoral lands. £95,527; on pre-emptive rights, £57,874. The provision of the law which requires the payment of an annual instalment of the debt has been some check upon speculation, and has caused the payment of at least half the money owing, but it would seem that the obligation is beginning to press heavily and that relief from its pressure is now being sought. It might have been expected that the later payments on a long credit purchase would be paid out of profits drawn from the land. But the fact that these payments are found the most onerous would seem to imply that the occupation of the land has not yielded the expected profits.

THE WORKHOUSES BILL.—Shortly after the opening of the present session, the Premier introduced several bills which were intended to deal exclusively with the social condition of the lower classes. Among these was "A Bill to establish Workhouses," which was laid before the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Martin in July, created a good deal of discussion, and was, in a somewhat amended form, finally adopted by the Legislature yesterday. The provisions of the Act will apply to persons having no lawful visible means of support, and persons who, being habitual drunkards, shall have been thrice convicted of drunkenness; in other words, ordinary vagrants will be dealt with under this Act, and may, at the discretion of two Justices of the Peace before whom they are brought, be sent to a workhouse. The second clause gives power to the Executive to declare any building, with yards, &c., attached thereto, to be a workhouse; and superintendents for each workhouse so created are to be appointed. The Executive have the usual power to make regulations for the management of these institutions, and, in accordance with the ordinary practice, those regulations are to be laid before Parliament at the earliest opportunity. Vagrants, and persons who render themselves liable to the provisions of the bill, may be sent to a workhouse on the order of two justices, and detained there for an indefinite period. This was considered to be the objectionable part of the measure, a vagrant being by it rendered liable to imprisonment for life; but, though theoretically the objection may be sound, it carries no weight practically, since vagrants would never be detained at the expense of the Government for a longer period than was absolutely necessary. Persons deserting from a workhouse may be apprehended and taken back; and the superintendent has power to punish with seven days' imprisonment any refractory inmate of the institution under his care. The only means of deliverance from the place is the order of the Executive, who have power to liberate a vagrant at any time. A new clause, empowering the Executive to appoint a board of visitors, was inserted in the bill by the Legislative Council; and the establishments are to be maintained at the expense of Government exclusively. The bill is not yet in force, and will only come into operation after a proclamation to that effect has appeared in the *Government Gazette.* The Legislative Council made a great many amendments in the bill, but they did not interfere with its main object, and were at once agreed to by the Assembly.

PHILLIP-STREET CHURCH.—The Phillip-street Mutual Improvement Association held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. John Richardson, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Mr. D. Dawson read an essay, the subject being "Lord Palmerston," after which some discussion on the subject took place.

STORE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night or Thursday morning, the store of Mr. E. Ford, hay and corn dealer, Park-street, was broken into at the rear of the premises. The thieves, finding no money in the cash-box, or desk took several bottles of honey and a quantity of eggs. The store appears to have had a narrow escape of being burnt down, as a number of matches were found scattered about near the hay and straw, and a bag was found with one side burnt out.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The meeting of members which was called for yesterday had to be postponed until next Thursday, as it was impossible to form a quorum, most of the members being at the races.

ERRATUM.—In the advertisement of subscriptions towards the erection of a church at the Kurrajong, appearing in the *Herald* on the 9th June last, it is stated—"Mr. J. Hill, 5s." It should have been, "Mr. J. Hill, £1 5s."

A CASE OF GREAT HARDSHIP.—The following case, published by the *Burrangong Argus*, shows how shamefully the Government administers the land law; though strange to say our contemporary seems to regard it as arising from the state of the law itself:—We may mention one case where the selector took up eighty acres nearly four years ago. He has expended £800 or £900 in improvements, and, when he tendered his interest money the other day, he was informed that when he took up the land it was not open for selection, and the Government would not, therefore, take his money. He was told that he might select again if he liked, but that the Government would guarantee nothing.—*Goulburn Herald.*

LECTURE: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PYRMONT.—The 6th lecture, in behalf of the debt on the building, was delivered in the church on Wednesday evening last, before a respectable audience, by the Rev. Dr. Steel. Subject:—"Moses and the Philosophers." Various objections brought against Moses and the Records which bear his name were reviewed, and well answered. It was well calculated to produce the impression on the minds of the hearers that the Bible bears on its pages a sacred character and a divine stamp; and that the objections brought against it result from the limited and imperfect knowledge of men, and, in some cases, from too hasty deductions and inferences. It showed considerable research and painstaking. At the close, a vote of thanks was proposed, and unanimously passed; and which was cordially conveyed by the chairman, the Rev. R. S. Paterson, to the Rev. Dr. Steel, for his very acceptable services on the occasion.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWTOWN.—The first anniversary meeting of the above church took place on Wednesday evening last. The interior of the building was very tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Nearly three hundred sat down to partake of the eatables, which were plentifully provided. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. S. Donald, the pastor. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Oram with prayer. After tea, the chairman, in the course of a very interesting and amusing address, took the opportunity of stating that the church cost about £1026, and that upwards of £626 had been raised since it was first determined to make an effort to erect a Presbyterian church in Newtown (a little beyond twelve months), therefore the present debt upon it was only £400, and he hoped, before they separated, that a sufficient sum would be put in the plate to meet the interest of one year upon the loan. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr. Hobbs, Revs. Mr. Oram, Mr. Kent, and Dr. Beg, who severally congratulated the chairman and congregation upon the small debt that at present remained. During the evening an excellent choir sang several very appropriate and select pieces. The meeting was brought to a close about 10 o'clock, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Beg.

MISS AITKEN'S READINGS.—The entertainment which Miss Aitken gave last evening, at the Australian Library, attracted a large and fashionable audience, and was in all respects one of the best of the series. The Hon. A. Campbell filled the chair. The readings were from the writings of Professor Aytoun, Jerrold, L. E. L., Bell, Longfellow, and Dobell, and appear to have been selected with a view of displaying the reader's versatility, and her thoroughly artistic conception of the various classes of composition. We need hardly say the result only served to heighten the very flattering opinions which her delineations have called forth from all who have the pleasure of hearing her. Amongst the most successful features of last night's entertainment were, "Mary Queen of Scots," "Scots wha hae," "an Evening Dream of the Battle of Inkermann," "the Wonnerful Wean," "the Charge of the Six Hundred," and "Young Lochinvar," the three latter by special request in answer to encores. The enthusiastic applause which followed each reading must have been flattering to Miss Aitken, and proved, if proofs were necessary, that the audience thoroughly enjoyed the intellectual feast which she had provided for their delectation. Mrs. Cordner and a gentleman amateur sang very effectively several choice melodies during the evening; Mr. Cordner acted as accompanyist, and fulfilled his duties most efficiently. In order that all classes may have an opportunity of hearing Miss Aitken, an entertainment for the million will be given at the Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, when the charge for admission will be such as to leave no impediment in the way of any who wish to enjoy an evening's amusement such as is rarely afforded in this city.

A TIGER-CAT.—Mr. J. Baker, of Millfield, Wollombi, informs us that, having been much annoyed of late by depredations committed on his poultry, and not being able to discover the depredator, as the ducks and fowls were actually carried away—a thing beyond the power of the common native cat—he set poison, and at last succeeded in killing the thief. It proved to be a tiger-cat, measuring, though contracted by the effects of the poison, three feet three inches from snout to tail, having a head larger than a terrier's, with formidable array of teeth, and very muscular about the neck, shoulders, and limbs. It is of a brown or ash colour, with white spots, and resembled a native cat, but was much larger and more strongly built than any which Mr. Baker had before seen during a long residence in the bush.—*Maitland Mercury* of yesterday.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—On Friday night we had several showers. Saturday was fine; and since then we have had beautiful spring weather, if anything rather warmer than is usual at this time of the year. The crops everywhere in the district are in the most promising condition, and feed is every day becoming more abundant. —*Goulburn Herald.*

GENIAL RAIN.—On Tuesday evening it commenced raining heavily, and continued with but little intermission the whole night through. More rain fell in those twelve hours than this part of the country has been blessed with within a similar period for many a month past. In the morning the whole country was flooded and saturated with water, which showered down in torrents into the hollows and lagoons. The rain was a steady continuous downpouring, and from the closeness of the atmosphere, and the dull, heavy look of the clouds, had every appearance of being general. It continued with but short intervals between the showers through Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, and the weather is still far from settled, and more rain may yet be anticipated before it finally clears up. A great deal of the back country here has been very insufficiently supplied with water, many of the dams and waterholes having for months past been entirely empty, and great fears have been entertained that these portions of the country were again about to undergo another season of drought. Whether the rains of the past few days have been sufficiently copious to obviate all fears upon this score we have not yet learnt, but there are good reasons for believing that sufficient water must now be stored to supply all wants for some time to come. The weather is becoming quite warm and springlike. The peach and other fruit trees are already covered with blossom, and will soon burst forth into leaf. The sunny days have also brought forth other and more unwelcome harbingers of spring in the shape of snakes, several of which have already been killed while basking in the sun.—*Wagga Wagga Express.*

LIGHTHOUSE ON CAPE FAREWELL SPIT.—The *Nelson Examiner* of 23rd ultimo, says:—The President of the Marine Board (Captain Sharp), in his annual report, recently presented to the Assembly, says:—"The increasing amount of traffic from Cook Strait, and Nelson in particular, to the ports of Hokitika and the Grey, renders it imperatively necessary to place a light near the extremity of Cape Farewell Spit, the low character of which, together with the shoal extending some miles to the south-east, presents more than ordinary dangers to navigation in that locality. The Marine Board, on previous occasions, have directed the attention of Government to this urgent want, and both merchants and master mariners interested in the commerce carried on to the gold coast have frequently endorsed the Board's opinion. Should the apparatus intended for Cape Saunders not be required at the South, it might (if suitable) with great propriety be placed on such a site as might be determined at Farewell Spit, thus saving an immediate outlay of about £3000, and by bringing the apparatus into early use obviate that danger which may probably arise from the want of constant care and inspection. A light due, levied on vessels entering the Strait from the westward, or passing round Cape Farewell to the gold coast, would, I believe, more than defray the expense of maintaining a lighthouse establishment. Mr. Aylmer, who was deputed by the Government to survey Farewell Spit, and report upon the most suitable site for the erection of a lighthouse, seemed to think some difficulty of an engineering nature might be experienced in forming a foundation for such a structure, owing to the continual moving of the sand. He therefore suggested a floating light. On this matter, for several reasons, I entertain a different opinion:—There is no secure place of anchorage for a vessel where the light would be of service; the elevation of a floating light would be insufficient to be visible when approached from the south-west; it would be liable to removal or entire loss, and might therefore lead vessels attempting to make it into danger; the cost of maintenance of a floating light would be greater than a shore establishment. For the foregoing reasons I am decidedly of opinion that a lighthouse on Bushead, Farewell Spit, has a preference.

LARGE CROPS OF MANGEL-WURZEL.—Writing to the *Canada Farmer*, a journal devoted to agricultural matters, J. M. De Courtenay says:—I perceive in your edition of January the 1st, that Mr. Johnson, of Genessee, has obtained at the rate of thirty-three tons of mangels to the acre, and considers it a remarkable crop. In the hope that it may be interesting to your readers, I give you a sketch of the means often used in Europe to obtain much larger crops. Monsieur Koechlin, a very celebrated Alsacian agriculturist, imagined that it would be of the utmost importance in the cultivation of mangel-wurzel to advance its season of vegetation two months in the spring, when the moisture of the earth and atmosphere would favour its development. He therefore raised the plants under glass—five hundred plants occupying only a square yard—and transplanted them out as early as the ground was prepared to receive them, taking care to cut off the end of the tap root, and the tops of the leaves, according to the usual practice with cabbage plants. He obtained in this manner 340 tons to the hectare, or 10,000 square yards, being about two and a half of our acres. M. Koechlin employed forty square yards of glass in order to obtain 20,000 plants. That number occupied a hectare, being transplanted, at one yard distance between the lines and half a yard between each plant. The success of this system was so great, producing mangels of an average of 17 kilograms (34 lbs.), and that it soon came into general use, and has rendered the very greatest assistance to agriculture in France and Italy. Under less favourable circumstances, it was tried, in the South of France, by M. de Gasperies, and with the greatest success. I followed M. de Gasperies' example in Italy, and surpassed him—no doubt from being in a more favourable position. I think if properly tested it would answer admirably in Upper Canada, and would be found more economical than sowing and much more profitable, as an acre of land will fatten seventeen pairs of oxen, allowing seven tons of mangels for each pair.

MESSRS. Chas Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of wool-sorters, warehousemen, storekeepers, &c., to their sale of 7 bales damaged woolpacks, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their new stores adjoining their present premises, Pitt-street. —ADV.

PEREMPTORY Auction Sale at the Stores of Mr. John Jacobs, opposite the Post Office Hotel, York-street. For cash.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of grocers, upholsterers, furniture buyers, country buyers, and others, to his sale at the stores of Mr. John Jacobs, opposite the Post Office Hotel, at 11, viz., Horse's hair oil, Taylor's hams, Compton's breakfast hams, Whybrow's pint pickles, Whybrow's half-pint salad oil, Batger's lemon, citron, and orange peels, finest congou teas, mixed spice, wax vestas, sugar mats, ex Octavia, 18 hogsheads, No. 3 Bass's ale, new brew, 21 cases volunteer cartridges, 36 cases American chairs, &c. For further particulars, see advertisements.—ADV.

LADY'S FANCY SADDLE: COLONIAL WORKMANSHIP.—Mr. John Brush has on view at his saddle and harness manufactory, 407, George-street (opposite the Royal Hotel), a lady's fancy saddle, elaborately designed, made, and in every respect finished, at that well known establishment, in such a very superior style that it has been universally pronounced by those who have inspected it, to be a perfect *chef d'œuvre* of colonial workmanship. The saddle is not merely admirable as a piece of work in which the most recent improvements are successfully introduced—a realisation of all that the intelligence and mechanical skill of the tradesman can effect; it is, in the details of its ornamentation, absolutely a work of art. The fitness of such an expression being something that can only be properly understood by those who have inspected it. Raised and quilted work extends over the whole of the upper surface of the saddle, which is formed of hogskin, inlaid with coloured leathers; the whole of the material used being of the best quality. The patterns worked on the seat of the saddle, and on the off side, &c., are all of a strictly appropriate character, their general effect being pleasingly enhanced by judicious well-toned contrasts in colour and design. This good taste is particularly observable in the seat (made of doeskin and purple leather) and in the solid work on the off side, which is as elaborate and beautiful in its design as a richly embroidered cope. The arch of the saddle is fitted with an improved ventilating panel, the object of which is to give a free current of air along the horse's back, thereby rendering the animal less likely to become weary and restive when its powers of speed and endurance are duly tested by the *equestrienne*. The saddle (which is to be forwarded to the French Exhibition at the end of this month) is also fitted with an improved *falling* "leaping crutch," which materially conduces to the comfort of the rider, and at the same time renders it almost impossible for her (if a tolerably good horsewoman) to be unseated. The saddle is fit for a princess, and its manufacture is a credit to the colony.

IMPORTATION OF FAT CATTLE FROM GRAFTON.—A very superior lot of bullocks arrived last night from the Clarence River, by the steamer Agnes Irving. They are in fine condition, after a quick run of thirty hours from Grafton.

RINK.—Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary gives the following definition of this word:—Rynk, *s.* A strong man. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *rinc*, vir strenuus, miles. *To* Rink, *v. n.* To scamper about, S. B. *Ruddiman.* V. Renk. Rink, Rynk, Renk, *s.* 1. A course, a race; also, *reik. Gl. Shin.* Doug. 2. The act of running. *Bellend.* 3. The course of a river. *Doug.* 4. Station allotted to each party at the commencement of a tournament. *Wynt.* 5. A distinct encounter in a tournament. *Bellend.* 6. The course in the diversion of curling, S. A. Davidson.—A. S. *wring*, a ring. 7. The division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, Lanarks. 8. Rink is still used in the south of Scotland as signifying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division. In the last sense it is applied to the line of division, or the Border between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the Rink-fair.

FREE-SELECTION AT MUDGEE.—This interest (says the *Liberal*) is becoming of considerable importance in the Mudgee district, though a much less number of acres have been selected than in other districts, such as Cassilis. During the two first years, 9189 acres were selected in Mudgee; the third year, 4410; the fourth year, 4140; up to the present time this year, 3280 acres: total number of acres selected, over 21,000. Total number of selections 435, averaging about 18 acres each.

The Carcoar correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* says.—The weather for the last sixteen days has been more like summer than winter, the days being unusually warm, but the mornings have been sharp and frosty, only for which we should now have plenty of grass; but as we have had thirty hours' of fine steady rain this week, which has set all our creeks and the river running, our pastoral lands will soon be well covered with an abundance of grass. Lambing has commenced, and is doing very well, the sheep throughout the district being strong and healthy, and having heavy fleeces on their backs. Cattle are very weak; a great number have died and many more will die from weakness, and the effects of the young grass.

THE CROPS IN THE EAST OF ENGLAND.—The appearance of the crops in the Fens is at present highly satisfactory; in many places, both on fen and high land, they are described as remarkably heavy. The hay harvest has been proceeded with under favourable circumstances in the neighbourhood of Oakham. A similar report is made from Lincoln. In the neighbourhood of Market Rasen the wheats are coming into ear satisfactorily. About East Retford genial weather succeeding copious rains has rapidly forwarded the various crops.

THE WARREGO.—The Bourke correspondent of the *Dubbo Dispatch* says:—A friend of mine has just returned from the Cuttaburra and the Warego, and reports that there are grass and water. The sheep and cattle are in first-rate order, but there is a great scarcity of rations. In fact, the chief subsistence is upon beef and pig weed, more politely termed "Warrego cabbage."

THE MIDDLE DARLING.—Saturday's *Pastoral Times* mentions that several parties have left Deniliquin lately for this country, which is being opened up and stocked by settlers from Victoria, where we trust they will meet with ample rewards for their outlay. The fine country north and south of the Darling, already taken up, could, if properly stocked, supply all Victoria with beef and mutton, and have a good deal to spare for Adelaide.

RELIC OF FLINDERS'S EXPEDITION IN 1802.—Mr William Murray, of Port Lincoln, has forwarded to us a curious relic, the nature of which may be gathered from the following communication which he has sent with it:—"August 22nd, 1866. To the Editor.—The accompanying piece of engraved copper I picked up on the beach at the end of my paddock, Port Lincoln Bay (section No. 10), on Monday last, no doubt washed up by the late gales. It was very thickly oxidized and crumpled up when found. I send it to you feeling sure that if any explanation or elucidation of the matter can be effected it would be through your office. William Murray, A.C.E., Port Lincoln." The copper-plate is eight inches long by six wide, and presents a very irregular and broken surface. In some parts of the face it is worn completely through, and altogether it bears marks of rough usage, either from natural decay or from friction. It evidently forms the right-hand portion of some tablets, and the letters of the inscription distinctly visible in large characters are as follows:—"Unfortunately from being upset the boat was found not recovered." C.A.——E." Captain M'Coy, of the steamship Lubra, who brought over the article, says concerning it—"I have very little doubt that it is part of a tablet erected by Flinders to commemorate the loss of one of his boat's crews in Thorny Passage. The accident occurred off Cape Catastrophe, and I believe he named the islands in the passage after those that perished." A comparison of notes with the description of the occurrence above alluded to, given in Flinders's "South Australia," seems to leave little doubt that this conjecture is a correct one. This distinguished voyager relates that while his vessel (the Investigator) was lying in an opening to which he had given the name of Thorny Passage, between the mainland and an island which he named Thistle Island, he sent Mr. Thistle over on Sunday, 21st February, 1802, to the mainland with a cutter in search of an anchoring-place where water might be procured. At dusk in the evening the cutter was seen returning under sail, but "not arriving within half an hour, and the sight of it having been lost rather suddenly, a light was shown, and Lieutenant Fowler went in a boat with a lantern to see what might have happened." The search was fruitless, and Mr. Fowler reported that "near the situation where the cutter had been last seen he had met with so strong a rippling of the tide that he himself narrowly escaped being upset; and there was reason to fear that it had actually happened to Mr. Thistle. Had there been daylight it is probable that some or all of the people might have been picked up; but it was too dark to see anything, and no answer could be heard to the hallooing or to the firing of muskets. The tide was setting to the southward, and ran an hour and a half after the missing boat had been last seen, so that it would be carried to seaward in the first instance; and no more than two out of the eight people being at all expert in swimming, it was too much to be feared that most of them would be lost." On Monday, at daybreak, the ship was got underway, and they steered across Thorny Passage to the mainland in the direction where the cutter had been seen, but without seeing any signs of her or the crew. Having anchored in a small sandy cove, "a boat was dispatched in search of the lost cutter, and presently returned towing the wreck, bottom upward. It was stove in every part, having to all appearance been dashed against the rocks. One of the oars was afterwards found, but nothing could be seen of our unfortunate shipmates." During the remainder of that day and the whole of Tuesday the search was continued by sea and land, Mr. Brown and a party walking along the shore to the southward, while Flinders himself proceeded to the southern extremity of the main land, which he then named Cape Catastrophe. "On Wednesday morning," says Flinders, "Lieutenant Fowler had been sent to search the southern islands in Thorny Passage for any remains of our people; but he was not able to land, nor in rowing round them to see any indication of the objects of his pursuit. The recovery of their bodies was now the furthest to which our hopes extended, but the number of sharks seen in the cove and at the last anchorage rendered even this prospect of melancholy satisfaction doubtful; and our want of water becoming every day more pressing, we prepared to depart for the examination of the new opening to the northward. I caused an inscription to be engraved upon a sheet of copper, and set upon a stout post at the head of the cove, which I named Memory Cove; and further to commemorate our loss, I gave to each of the islands nearest to Cape Catastrophe the name of one of the seamen." The inscription upon the tablet is not mentioned in this account, but the words visible upon the copper relic we have alluded to agree with what it is likely would be engraved on such a memorial.—*S. A. Register*, August 28.

MAJOR M'DONNELL'S CAMPAIGN.—The *Wellington Independent*, of the 21st, contains the following:—"Recent intelligence from Wanganui leads us to fear that the Government are hampering Major M'Donnell in his efforts to subjugate the rebellious natives between Wanganui and Taranaki. There is a rumour that Mr. Parris has been authorised to control his proceedings, and such a course, if adopted, would be sure to bring about the most unsatisfactory results. As the public are much interested in this matter, and nothing definite is known about it, we would suggest that a question should be asked in the House, when a Ministry has been formed."

WILLIAM THOMPSON.—This influential chief has left Wellington and returned to the North. Before his departure Thomson presented a petition to the Government, praying that the land seized by the Government in Waikato might be given back to the native owners. Thompson was informed, however, that this was a proposal that could not be entertained.—*Wellington Advertiser.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 8 p.m.

SIR Redmond Barry is to deliver a lecture shortly to working men in the new Exhibition Building.

Mr. Wardrop, member of the Legislative Assembly for Richmond, went off privately for Callao, by the Helene, this afternoon. He is secretary to the Richmond Building Society, of which he has the books.

One thousand bushels of maize were placed to-day at about 4s. 3½d. Cornsacks are selling readily at 13s. All that is offering is about forty bales, which changed hands.

Oilmen's stores were offered at auction, but without a large sale, and at a slight decline in price.

Markets quiet. Breadstuffs unchanged. 2000 bushels Chilian wheat sold at 6s. 1d. on short terms.

None of the banks in this colony are interested in Adelaide bankrupts, Philip Levi and Co.

ARRIVED.—Laughing Water, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—Teresa Oresqui, for Chili; Ocean, for Guam; Helene, for Callao.

SAILED FROM QUEENSCLIFF.—Urana and Gem, schooners, for Sydney; You Yangs, and City of Melbourne, steamers, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 7 p.m.

The Government Estimates show a great increase in departmental expenditure, and propose a loan of £147,000 for the formation of new roads.

Advices from the Darling state that the flood was not so great as was anticipated.

The action against the Ministers for sitting as Judges in Court of Appeal whilst members of Parliament, is abandoned.

No business doing. Small sales of wheat are reported at 5s. 7d. Flour much depressed and no transactions.

ARRIVED.—Alexandra, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Coorong (s.), for Melbourne.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES.

IN the House of Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, in the course of a short debate on the subject of Press telegrams, it was stated by an honorable member that the proprietors of this journal kept back from the general public the European telegram arriving on the 10th of July, and communicated the contents to certain private friends. With reference to this unfounded accusation, we have simply to direct attention to the subjoined correspondence.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
September 5th, 1866.

Thomas Garrett, Esq., M.L.A.

Dear Sir,—In the *Empire* of this morning you are reported, in moving for all papers and correspondence respecting "Press Telegrams," that

"The commercial news received from Europe by the last English telegram but one was of a most important character; yet that telegram was kept back [by the *Herald*] from the public for several hours before being published. That telegram was concealed from the public till late in the day, and was only revealed to certain persons."

The *Herald* report is as follows:—

"At the time of the arrival of the last mail but one, it was very well known that the bulk of that message was in the possession of the proprietors of the *Herald* before they let the public have the benefit of it. That news was of the greatest commercial importance; but it was retained in possession of the proprietors of the *Herald* for some hours more than was necessary, either to serve the ends of the public, or their own legitimate ends as journalists. They concealed it until a very late hour in the day, and revealed it only to a very few persons who were interested."

In your remarks are two distinct charges:—first, that we received the message several hours before publishing it; and, secondly, that we revealed it only to a few persons who were interested.

We are confident you would not have made these charges without competent authority, and we beg respectfully to ask who were the persons to whom we revealed the news before publication, and the length of time between the reception of the message and its publication?

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

Bell's Life Office, September 6, 1866.

Messrs. Fairfax and Sons,

Dear Sirs,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday's date.

Referring to reported remarks of mine on a motion made by me the previous day in the Assembly, for the production of correspondence relative to the transmission of mail telegrams, you desire to be informed who were the persons to whom I referred as those to whom you had communicated portions of the telegram received the month before last, prior to its publication, and how long that publication was delayed.

I have now, in reply, to state that, on making the motion, I promised to ask the House, when the papers were produced, for a full inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the transmission of these telegrams. I intend to keep this promise, and then I shall take good care that those who set me in motion and gave me the information shall have an opportunity of proving its correctness, and you, and others interested, will, of course, have an equal opportunity of defending yourselves, if accused, and of giving your views and experiences of the matter under consideration. In the meantime, I have only to say that the information I acted on in making the motion, and remarks in support of it, appeared to me reliable. I may have been deceived; if so, I can only regret it, as much on your account as my own.

I am, yours very truly,
THOS. GARRETT.

Electric Telegraphs, Chief Office,
Sydney, 10th August, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in reply to which I beg to inform you that the *Herald's* telegram, containing the intelligence per R. M. steamer Bombay, commenced being received at this office on the 10th ultimo, at 12h. 15m. (noon), on the Western line—the main line being then interrupted, and the former then working very badly,—your message was not completed until 5h. 10m. p.m.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
E. C. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons,
Herald Office.

[The second edition of the *Herald* was published at 5 o'clock, before the whole of the message had been delivered from the telegraphic office.]

METROPOLITAN SPRING RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

IN some respects, the second day of the Metropolitan Spring Race Meeting at Randwick was a greater success than the first. The attendance was certainly much larger than it was on the first day, notwithstanding that the Derby Day was fixed for a Saturday, when most people who patronise the Turf, including a large number who are employed in shops, merchants' warehouses, and the public offices, have a half-holiday. The various races were, moreover, keenly contested, and if the people who spent the afternoon at Randwick yesterday were not satisfied with the sport provided, they ought to have been. The weather, however, was not so favourable as it was on the first day, the heat being intense throughout the day. A hot wind, which is unusual so early in the season, was blowing, and the blinding clouds of dust on the road to the course was almost suffocating. The attendance included a large number of richly-attired ladies, who imparted additional animation to the scene.

With regard to the racing, the Ladies' Cup fell to Mr. Richards, with Rioter—a horse that has wonderfully improved since he last sported silk on the Metropolitan racecourse. The Maiden Stakes were regarded as a gift to The Barb, and so enthusiastic were his backers that they offered to lay 5 to 2 on him, and some of them 3 to 1. In sporting parlance, the "pot boiled over," but there was not much money lost, as the race was regarded as such a certainty for the favourite that few would back the field at any price. The penalty which he carried for winning the Derby, the "set" made at him in different parts of the race by the other three horses, though quite justifiable, together with the consummate generalship of Holmes upon Bulgimbar, were too much for Mr. Tait's colt to contend with, and he therefore succumbed to Bulgimbar. The result was received with the utmost amazement, as might be imagined. In the next race also, the Shorts, the knowing ones were astray, and those who trusted their money to the favourite, Bracelet, had reason to regret it, the prize being pulled off cleverly by Maritana. The next event on the card was the principal attraction of the day—the Great Handicap, for which Yattendon has been first favourite ever since the entries were in. The winner was found in Bylong, the three-year-old that ran second for the Derby. While every credit is due to the breeder (Mr. Lee) and owner of Bylong for pulling off the prize, Yattendon, by running second with a disadvantage of 4 st. 2 lbs. in the weights, proved him to be about the best horse of his year in the colony. Tim Whiffler, too, ran a game horse and finished well. The winner, as his name indicates, comes from the now celebrated Bylong stud. Cossack, Gulnare, The Barb, and Bylong, from this stud, have all turned out winners. The last race on the card was a gift to Gulnare, who won it in a canter. Appended is a more detailed account of the racing. The weights given are those which the horses actually carried, including penalties and declarations of overweight.

FIRST RACE.—The Ladies' Cup, value 20 sovereigns, with 50 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each; for three years and upwards; 1 mile.

Mr. B. Richard's bl. h. Rioter, aged, 9 st. 8 lbs. (Dowling) ... 1
Chaafe na. ch. h. Dundee, 5 years, 9 st. 5 lbs. (Driscoll) ... 2
J. De Clouett's b. g. The Gift, 6 years, 9 st. 5 lbs. (T. Toy) 3
J. Tait's br. h. Volunteer, aged, 9 st. 8 lbs.

Betting, even on Rioter, 5 to 4 against Volunteer, and 3 to 1 against Dundee.

Dundee jumped off with the lead, closely followed by Rioter, The Gift, and Volunteer, in this order. Before they reached the two-mile post, Rioter had closed upon Dundee, while The Gift fell off considerably, and as for Volunteer, he could not pace a yard with the other horses. All along the back stretch, and up to the Derby corner, Dundee and Rioter had the race to themselves, the former having the inside running, and the latter close upon his flanks. Just as they were rounding into the straight running, Rioter came to the front, and shaking Dundee off, won the race with ease. Dundee was two lengths behind Rioter at the finish, and The Gift was three lengths behind Dundee.

Time—1 minute 49 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—The Spring Metropolitan Maiden Stakes of 10 sovereigns each; h. ft.; 150 sovereigns added; for all maiden horses (including winners of two years' stakes) at time of entrance; 1½ mile; second horse, 25 sovereigns out of the prize.

Mr. A. Mackellar's b. c. Bulgimbar, 4 years; 8 st. 12 lbs. (Holmes) 1
J. Tait's bl. c. The Barb, 3 years; 7 st. 11 lbs. (Stanley)... 2
A. Thompson's bl. h. Buccaneer, 4 years; 8 st. 12 lbs.
E. De Mestre's b. c. Tattersalls, 4 years; 9 st. 3 lbs. ... 3

Betting—5 to 2 on The Barb, 4 to 1 each against Bulgimbar and Tattersalls, 20 to 1 against Buccaneer.

The flag fell to a very good start, the favourite having a slight advantage, which he maintained almost up to the distance post. Buccaneer led past the stand, with The Barb second, and Tattersalls within a head of him fourth, Bulgimbar being about two clear lengths in the rear. So the race continued past the Rocks turn, after which Buccaneer gave way and Tattersalls essayed to reach the favourite. This he accomplished as they rounded the Denison corner, and for a quarter of a mile he led at a merry pace. As they approached the new (trainers') stand, Mr. De Mestre's colt found the pace too fast for him, and this gave an opportunity for the favourite and Bulgimbar to come forward. When opposite this stand, the three were racing neck and neck, with Buccaneer close up. Tattersalls gradually fell off, but The Barb and Bulgimbar came on at a rattling pace, the former having the lead up to the distance post where Holmes, amid shrieks of excitement on the stand, took his horse to the front and kept his lead to the post, both jockeys using their whips freely. Buccaneer was third.

Time—2 minutes 49 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—The Shorts (handicap), of 5 sovereigns each, h. ft. with 50 sovereigns added; for 3 years and upwards; ¾ mile.

Mr. A. Bowman's dr. gr. f. Maritana, 4 years, 7 st. (W. George) 1
J. Seath's, jun., br. g. Bracelet, aged, 8 st. 1 lb. (Cane) 2
G. Waldron's ch. g. Orphan, 5 years, 7 st. 4 lb. (Howard) 3
Byrnes's ch. g. Hotspur, aged, 8st. 2lb.
G. Marsden's gr. h. Albert, 6 years, 6 st. 5 lbs.
F. M. Doyle's ch. g. Marcus, aged, 7st. 5 lbs.
W. Winch's b. g. Satellite, aged, 7st. 4 lb.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Bracelet, 2 to 1 against Maritana, 3 to 1 against Albert, 4 to 1 against any other.

At the first attempt Marcus and Satellite broke away, and the former ran all round the course, and half round again (to the distance post) before his jockey could stop him; he was then led back into the yard. Satellite was stopped after running three-quarters of a mile—a distance sufficiently long to dispose of any chance that he might have had for the race. At length a good line was formed, and the flag was lowered to an excellent start for all except Albert, whose fractiousness was the cause of the failure of the first attempt, and he commenced by running inside a post. Satellite was the first to show prominent in the race, and next to him was the favourite, Bracelet. The two raced at a terrific pace from the start up to the new stand, when they were neck and neck, with the ruck about three lengths in the rear. As they rounded the Derby corner, Maritana emerged from the ruck, passed Satellite, who had fallen off a little, and gradually overhauled the favourite. At the distance post, the two were abreast, and in the run in the grey filly was taken to the front and landed a winner by a couple of lengths: Orphan, four lengths in rear of Bracelet, whipping with Albert for third place.

Time—1 minute, 4 seconds and 4-10ths.

Fourth Race.—The Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovereigns each, 8 ft., with 250 sovereigns added; for all horses; 2 miles; second horse 40 sovereigns, third 20 from the prize.

Mr. E. Lee's ch. c. Bylong, 3 yrs., 5 st. 6 lbs., (Bennett) ... 1
Thomas Rutledge's br. h. Yattendon, 5 yrs., 9 st. 8 lbs. (J. Stone) 2
E. De Mestre's b. c. Tim Whiffler, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lbs. (Macalister) 3
J. Tait's ch. g. Warwick, 6 yrs., 8 st. 7 lbs.
R. Richard's b. h. Rioter, aged, 9 st. 2 lbs.
J. T. Ryan's b. m. Miss Pitsford, aged, 8 st. 3 lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Yattendon, 5 to 2 against Tim Whiffler, 4 to 1 against Bylong, 5 to 1 against each against Rioter and Warwick, 10 to 1 against Miss Pitsford.

At the second attempt the lot got away well together, Warwick was the first to show in front, with Miss Pitsford second, Bylong third, and Rioter fourth. The horses kept well together up to the new stand, when Warwick and Bylong were leading abreast of each other. So they came on into the straight running, about two lengths separating the leading pair from Yattendon, Tim Whiffler, and Miss Pitsford, and two more separating the ruck from Rioter, who was running last. As they passed the Stand, Bylong had his nose in front, Warwick was second, Miss Pitsford third, close upon Warwick's flanks, Tim Whiffler fourth—well up—Yattendon a close fifth, and Rioter two lengths behind everything. There was no alteration in position until after they passed the Rocks, except that Rioter ran up alongside of Yattendon. Tim Whiffler now made his effort, and having passed both Miss Pitsford and Warwick, he raced almost up to Bylong, and all along the back of the course they raced first and second. Yattendon also began to improve his position; he passed Miss Pitsford and Warwick, and as they approached the new Stand he was running a close third, Bylong and Tim Whiffler being in front of him running almost neck and neck, the latter showing slightly in front. It was now evident that the race lay between the three, as Warwick was losing ground, and Rioter and Mr. Ryan's mare were toiling hopelessly in the rear. Just before entering the straight running, Tim Whiffler fell off slightly, and Yattendon took his place. When they passed the distance post the favourite was in front, but the weight began to tell, and under a liberal administration of the whipcord the light-weight again came with a rush to the front, and was landed a winner by a length, doing the two miles in the best time ever made in the colony. Tim Whiffler was two lengths behind Yattendon, and Warwick was about five lengths further in the rear, Rioter was fifth, and Miss Pitsford last of all.

Time—3 minutes 42½ seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—The Squatters' Stakes of 6 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added; for 3 years and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 30 sovereigns in value up to the time of entrance; 1¼ mile.

E. Lee's ch. f. Gulnare, 4 years, 8 st. 12 lbs. (W. George) ... 1
Mr. W. Town's b. m., Ludia, 8 st. 7 lbs. (Cavanagh) ... 2
E. De Mestre's b. g. Rapidan, 6 years, 9 st. 5 lbs. (J. Stone) 3
Thomas Ivory's b. g. Wild Dayrell, 4 years, 8 st. 9 lbs.
Steenson's ch. f. Kaikouka, 3 years, 6 st. 12 lbs.
George Waldron's ch. g. Orphan, 5 years, 9 st. 2 lbs.
F. M. Doyle's ch. g. Eclipse, 4 years, 8 st. 9 lbs.

Betting—3 to 2 on Gulnare, 4 to 1 against any other.

Gulnare, having the inside place, went away with the lead, was never caught, and won easily. Ludia was second, two lengths separating her from the winner, and Rapidan was third.

Time—2 minutes 21 seconds.

This being the last event on the card the people on the course began to disperse homewards.

The following are the races for to-day, together with the names of the probable starters:—

FIRST RACE.—The (Spring) Bruie Stakes. 1 mile.

Mr. C. B. Fisher's b. c. Fishhook
Tait's bl. c. The Barb.

SECOND RACE.—The Prince of Wales Stakes. 1¾ mile.

Mr. J. Clark's b. f. Lady Wildair, 4 years (£50)
Winch's gr. g. Boston, aged (£50)
F. M. Doyle's ch. g. Marcus, aged (£50)
E. Lee's ch. g. Hamlet, aged (£50)
Tait's b. g. Rarey, aged (£50)
De Mestre's b. g. Rapidan, 6 years (£60)
Ryan's b. g. Cooles, 5 years (£60)
Freeman's b. m. Vienna, 5 years (£50)
J. Seath, jun.'s br. g. Bracelet, aged (£60)
H. Bushe's ch. g. Odd Stocking, 5 years (£50).

THIRD RACE.—The Sydney Handicap. 1½ mile.

Mr. J. De Clouett's b. g. The Gift, 6 years
Flannery's b. g. Quadrant, 6 years
De Mestre's gr. g. Jamberoo, 6 years
Ryan's b. m. Miss Pitsford, aged
Ivory's b. g. Wild Dayrell, 4 years
Richards' b. h. Rioter, aged
——— b. m. Miss Magus, 6 years
W. Baldwin's b. m. Beatrice, 4 years.

TATTERSALL'S.—A meeting was held at the rooms last night, when sweeps were drawn in the Prince of Wales Stakes, and the Sydney Handicap. Bracelet, Cooles, Marcus, and Hamlet, brought the best prices in the former, and Rioter, Beatrice, and Jamberoo in the latter.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I trust it will not be thought presumptuous in me to point out what I cannot but consider an extremely ill-advised rule adopted for some time by the Commissioners of National Education; namely, that when the average daily attendance of children falls below thirty, the teacher is liable to have one-third deducted from his salary, though he be in no way to blame for the falling off in the attendance.

Now the evil consequences of this rule are that it has a tendency to demoralize the teachers, by offering a strong inducement to make false entries in the records of their schools, and false returns to the Board, in order to secure full salary, and it gives unprincipled persons the power of punishing the teacher whenever they think proper, by withdrawing their children. The latter is no imaginary case, but has been frequently put into practice. My remarks apply to the thinly populated districts.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,
A TEACHER.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEWS TO JULY 6TH.

BY the Day Dawn, Captain Jones, we have Californian papers to the 18th of July.

We copy from the *Daily Morning Call* as follows:—

HEAVY FIGHTING.—AUSTRIANS DEFEATED WITH LOSS OF 100,000 PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.—The steamer America, from Southampton, has arrived.

Consols closed on the 3rd at 86½ to 87; Five-twenties at 67½. The cotton market was quiet, and not much unchanged. Flour is lower; wheat dull, 3d. lower; corn still declining, 6d. lower. The Paris Bourse remained firm; Rentes 63 f. 85 c., being 30 c. higher than previously.

The war news is important. The Prussians, in Bohemia, were making victorious progress, and had taken Gitschin by storm, and the junction of the Prussian army, under the Crown Prince, and that under Prince Charles, had been completely effected. The king of Prussia had arrived at Gitschin, and the head-quarters of Prince Charles had been removed beyond Gitschin.

A Gitschin telegram states that 100,000 Austrian prisoners had been made by Prussia since the 26th, and 20,000 Austrians killed and wounded. The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Konigsgratz. The fighting in the past three days has extended over a greater line than that of the 27th June, and the Prussians, though suffering heavily, are in excellent spirits. The Austrian corps under Marshal Baron Gablenz, were completely broken up. Besides innumerable prisoners, twenty guns, five colours, and two standards, belonging to the corps of Marshal Gablenz, fell into the hands of the Prussian troops.

The London *Times's* city article says the news of the rapid progress of the Prussian army has created an impression on 'Change, in consequence of there being a possibility of negotiations for peace.

The *Times* of the 3rd says: "Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked on as a mere prelude to a pitched battle, now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side."

Austria offers to cede Venetia to Napoleon, and the latter proposes an armistice. The general belief in peace has produced an effect on the money market, Consols closing at 87½ for money; 5-20s. 67¼; cotton, ⅛d. higher.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.
PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES.

Dates are to the 6th instant.

A great battle took place on July 3rd, near Sudoa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The battle lasted twelve hours. The Austrians were commanded by General Benedek, and the Prussians by the King in person. The Prussians met the Austrians between Horsewitz and Konigsgratz. Until 10 a.m. the battle was favourable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantage was with Prussia. At 2 p.m., after an obstinate defence, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the latter were quickly driven out of their other positions, and by 7 p.m. were in full retreat to Koenigan pursued by the Prussian cavalry. The Austrians were in complete rout. The road was strewed with baggage which they threw away.

The killed and wounded on both sides was great; but, owing to the extent of the battle, had not yet been ascertained. The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 wounded prisoners, 116 cannon, and several flags. Three Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Litchenstein and Prince Mudiscara were taken prisoners. The Austrian Field-Marshal, Von Gablenz, arrived at the Prussian head-quarters, at Hersenitz, on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 5th makes the following announcement:—An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honour of his army in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to France, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy, in order to obtain an armistice.

The London *Times*, of the 5th, says:—The suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity is too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequence or destinies of the Austrian Empire.

The *Daily News* shows that the Prussians not only gained a battle, but strategical advantages of the highest importance. They have concentrated eight corps of their army, and can pounce down on the enemy with overwhelming fury. They have cut off the communication between the Austrians and the Federal army in the west.

Garibaldi on the 3rd attacked the Austrians at Mentezueta. The Austrians made a strong resistance. The volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh.

The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired, but peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

Consols closed at 78½ to 68¾ for money; bullion in bank decreased £165,000. Sales of cotton, 200,000 bales; closing firmer and advancing.

The Prussian victories had a decided effect on financial and commercial affairs. There was a general improvement in Consols and other securities at the London Stock Exchange. There was great buoyancy in the Liverpool cotton market, but depression in breadstuffs. In the Paris Bourse, rentes advanced 1½ and Italian securities 4 per cent.

The *Daily American Flag* adds:

The foreign news of the 6th July is of the highest importance. The Prussians have gained a decided victory in Bohemia, both the grand armies engaged.

Austria offers to cede Venetia to Napoleon, and the latter proposes an armistice. The general belief in peace has produced an effect on the money market, Consols closing at 87½ for money; 5-20s. 67¼; cotton, ⅛d. higher.

The *Liverpool Times* of a late date, in an editorial review of the European situation, says:

"The question between Austria and Prussia on the one side, and Austria and Italy on the other, involves such essential differences, and has been so envenomed by months of recrimination, that it is almost beyond the power of the parties themselves to compose them. Much less will neutrals, who limit themselves to good advice, be able to prevail upon such embittered antagonists."

The *Boston Journal* learns that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Empress of the French, asking her Majesty to use every exertion on behalf of the preservation of peace. An Eastern exchange says that orders have been issued by Napoleon to concentrate 100,000 men at Chalons. The troops are to march hither to enure them to the fatigues of a possible campaign.

The same paper, in referring to the arrival of gold from this country, remarks:—"It is a remarkable fact that almost all the dismal prognostications which were indulged in here, both during the war and since it ended, have been signally falsified by actual events. There were to have been sudden collapse, universal bankruptcy, and other deplorable evils; and the answer to these misgivings is the millions of gold from America which now prove so useful in the coffers of the great English monetary establishment in Threadneedle-street."

UNITED STATES.

THE news from New York is to July 16.

Eastern papers say that since the President's Fenian proclamation, he has lost all caste with Irish citizens, insomuch that the Copperheads are thinking of throwing him off. Indeed, they are already saying, "Take your President back again; we want him no longer."

One day this week, the operator found the electric current defective, and, suspecting something wrong, despatched his messenger to examine the shore end of the marine cable. On arriving at Telegraph Bay, the messenger found that some marines from the camp at San Juan had lighted a large fire over the cable. The fire was immediately extinguished, and it was discovered that the cable underneath was just saved from being melted. This is the third time since it has been laid that a similar mishap has been prevented, and precautions were taken to prevent its recurrence.

HOW THE BLACK MAN SEES IT.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives on the Constitutional Amendments, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, said:—

Now, sir, let us look at this question for a moment from the stand-point of the black man. And he who will not look at this question from the stand-point of the black man is unfit to sit in judgment on this question. Let me ask a gentleman on the other side, with whom I always deal fairly, suppose your ancestors had been in bondage for two hundred years, and that this nation—this nation of hypocrites and liars for more than eighty years—had enslaved and degraded you as no people were ever degraded before—making merchandise of your entire race, while professing Christianity and a love for liberty. I say, suppose this to have been your condition when this war began—a war inaugurated on the part of your masters to establish a Government which should perpetuate your bondage—and after becoming satisfied that we could not conquer your masters without your aid, we had invited you in the hour of the nation's agony to join our army and help put down the rebellion, promising you your freedom, and that you had come two hundred thousand strong, and had stayed, if you did not turn, the tide of battle, thereby giving us the victory. I say suppose this to be the case, and after the rebellion had been crushed and your masters were put down by your aid, we had coolly and unblushingly turned you over to the control of local State governments administered by your late masters. I ask, what kind of justice would you call that?

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£730	9	1
Gin	93	6	3
Whisky	96	1	3
Rum	687	0	0
Perfumed spirits	3	10	4
Wine	143	2	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	19	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	193	8	0
Cigars	34	17	6
Coffee and chicory	6	7	6
Sugar, unrefined	475	0	0
Dried fruits	4	4	6
Rice	34	0	0
Opium	78	5	0
Bonding warehouse duty	687	10	0
Pilotage	7	0	8
Ad valorem	87	16	9
Package charge	35	6	0
Total	£3415	4	10

The Dragon, from Valparaiso, brings 947 bags wheat, 2195 bags flour, 500 bags walnuts, and 170 bags barley.

The quantity of gold received by escort during the month of August amounted to 18,184 oz., making a total for the first eight months of the year of 149,514 oz. The receipts during the month of August last year were 22,932 oz. By comparison there appears a decrease in last month's yield of 4748 oz., or about 25 per cent. This falling-off is owing to the Southern goldfields having become much less productive than they were, the returns for the month only showing 4381 oz. against 11,026 oz. for the corresponding period of last year. The Western escorts show an increase of over 2000 oz. On the Northern there is a slight decrease.

The following table shows the quantities of gold received monthly at the Sydney Mint by the Western, Southern, and Northern escorts during the first seven months of the present year, and the corresponding months of 1865:—

1866.	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
January	9,464	7,131	1,333
February	9,363	7,255	1,543
March	8,355	7,346	2,413
April	11,559	5,975	1,637
May	11,948	8,095	1,566
June	9,693	8,107	1,535
July	9,005	5,968	1,984
August	11,871	4,381	1,932
	81,258	54,258	13,998
1865.			
January	12,195	10,239	1,744
February	11,543	9,572	1,776
March	14,505	10,886	1,803
April	10,528	10,694	1,567
May	12,187	10,032	1,531
June	14,466	9,346	1,498
July	9,391	9,423	1,940
August	9,680	11,026	2,226
	94,495	81,135	14,089

From Rockhampton our latest date is the 28th August. The following is from the *Bulletin*:—

The sale of Hobart Town produce ex Picard, held by Mr. Wormald yesterday, realised satisfactory prices. Oaten hay brought £11 5s per ton; potatoes, £10 15s per ton; oats, 6s 2d bushel; onions, 5s per pound; apples, 11s per case; carrots, 9s per cwt.; jams, 2s 6d per dozen; bran, 2s per bushel; shingles went somewhat cheap, 11s per 1000; palings, 5 feet, brought 11s per 100; and 6 feet, 14s per 100.

During the week ending August 24, 23 bales of wool have been received.

Anslow and Cobham report:—Horses—The erection of puddling machines at the Crocodile, together with the increased demand for cartage there, has given a slight impetus to draught stock, and we have disposed of several at an average of £25 per head. Working Bullocks: One team of 10 has been sold privately, with dray, &c., for £92 10s, and holders are now firm.

W. Rea and Co. report:—We still continue, up till to-day, to hear unfavourable news of a small belt of sheep stations, lying on the Comet and Peak Downs country, which are suffering severely from want of grass and water, and where the poverty of the ewes will require the lambs to be killed; but, with these exceptions, the prospects of the lambing season now commencing promise to be a very favourable one. Notwithstanding the complaint of want of employment in the towns of Queensland, our letters speak of the scarcity of hands in several localities, even at good rates of wages, showing very conclusively the want of inland depots for immigrants.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Day Dawn from San Francisco has 8000 quarter-sacks flour, 2800 sacks wheat, 1409 sacks oats, 1083 sacks barley, 104 barrels pork, 50 half-barrels salmon. Her dates are to the 20th of July. The *Mercantile Gazette* of July 18th reports:—

Our latest advices from Australia, at least so far as made public, are not favourable to further shipments of breadstuffs to the colonies.

Our agriculturists are now busy harvesting their wheat and other cereals throughout the State. The grain crop will be large, leaving us a handsome surplus; although we must confess that the injury by rust is greater than we feared.

One of the best posted grain merchants in the State places our available surplus of wheat, the present crop year, at 150,000 tons, after allowing a handsome per-centage for the injury to the crop, as above stated.

New wheat arrives quite freely thus early in the season. The bulk of our supplies is now delivered upon contract, purchased early for export at 1 dollar 50 cents to 1 dollar 55 cents per 100 lbs. Sales upon the wharf are consequently restricted; in fact there is less offering than the trade requirement. Sales of the new were made last week as high as 1 dollar 60 cents under peculiar circumstances. Since then, free offerings at 1 dollar 55 cents have brought down the price the present week to 1 dollar 50 cents. The great scarcity of men in the harvest-fields has been a serious draw back to the farmers—thus delaying and retarding the necessary market supplies. Old wheat still commands a good price and is wanted by millers.

Flour is cheaper in proportion than wheat. Oregon still continues to send moderate supplies of the *former*—selling at very low figures.

Barley and oats of the new crop have been received. Of the former the first parcel at hand sold, we believe, at 77½ cents per 100 lbs.

Flour—The local demand for extra family and bakers' is fair, with sales of the various city mills, say Golden Age, Commercial National, and Golden Gate Mills extra, at our highest figures. Superfine Oregon and other outside brands have been parted with as low as 4 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents per 196 lbs., in half and quarter sacks. There has recently been but a moderate demand for export—that little for China. The sales foot up 20,000 quarter-sacks superfine at 4 dollars 50 cents to 5 dollars per 196 lbs. Extra rules according to brand and quality from 5 dollars to 5 dollars 75 cents per barrel, as extremes, packed in half or quarter-sacks or barrels, the latter commanding the highest rates.

Wheat.—The available supply of old is for the moment short of milling requirements, and farmers are too busy harvesting, if not indifferent about bringing it to market at the present price of 1 dollar 60 cents to 1 dollar 65 cents, at which sales of a few thousand sacks have been made during the past week. New arrives freely, considering the early stage of the season. At Stockton and other interior marts 1 dollar 37½ cents to 1 dollar 40 cents per 100 lbs is paid, to which add the freight and charges to this city, it brings up the price to 1 dollar 50 cents to 1 dollar 55 cents, which is the market rate of the day. At the close of last week a few thousand sacks of choice new under peculiar circumstances brought 1 dollar 60 cents—the same has since been replaced for 1 dollar 50 cents per 100 lbs. The sales for the period under review foot up 20,000 sacks, at 1 dollar 45 cents to 1 dollar 60 cents, according to quality—closing at 1 dollar 50 cents.

Barley.—The supply of old in the State is yet large. In our last issue we placed the surplus at 500,000 sacks. Parties supposed to be well posted advise us that our figures are much too low, assuring us that there is at least a million of sacks of old yet in the hands of farmers. This in the face of one of the best of crops now being harvested. A fair demand now exists for old, but at low prices. New has appeared on the market—the sample shown was not bright nor handsome. It is said to have been sold at 77½ cents per 100 lbs. We quote sales of old brewing at 87½ to 92½ cents; feed 75 to 82½ cents as extremes. A parcel of coast sold at 75 cents. The aggregate sales for the period under review, 10,500 sacks within the above range. A few hundred sacks Chevalier reported at 1 dollar 25 cents per 100 lbs.

Oats.—The market is very dull. The new crop has appeared in small quantities. The sales of old aggregate 2500 sacks at 1 dollar 45 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents per 100 lbs.

The *Daily Morning Call* of the 18th July, thus notices the state of the markets:—

Gold in New York, 152½ on Friday. Legal tenders, 70½ to 71½ at the brokers.

The receipts of new wheat from the interior are enlarging daily, but there is no marked change in the market. The demand for milling and export is quite active, however. Good wheat, of the new crop, sells at from 1 dollar 50 cents to 1 dollar 55 cents per 100 lbs.

Feed barley brings 80 cents per 100 lbs.

Extra bakers' flour is firm, but there is a dec. of the lower grades of ½ cent to ½ cent per lb.

Oregon flour rules nominal at 4 dollar 50 cents, cents for extra.

The general markets are undisturbed, and there is b. call for special notice.

There is not great activity in the general produce m. though the prospects for the farmer are very good indeed. a more liberal system of finances, and a more numerous and permanent population, our State would soon hold the rank to which her great natural resources entitle her.

Some apprehension exists that our export market may be clogged and hampered for want of freights during the coming season, but it is hoped the fear will prove groundless.

DAILY RECEIPTS OF BAY PRODUCE.

Monday, July 16, 1866.

Per Julia—1361 sacks wheat, I. Friedlander; 517 sacks wheat, H. Davis and Co.; 80 sacks onions, Dorman and Wolf.
Per Taffie—550 sacks wheat, W. M'Coll.
Per W. Eagle—1000 sacks wheat, Ballard and Hall.
Per Capital—2006 quarter-casks flour, J. W. H. Campbell; 433 sacks wheat, I. Friedlander; 340 sacks onions, order.
Per Melita—130 sacks potatoes, W. M'Coll; 120 sacks potatoes, C. Clayton and Co.
Per Long—46 sacks canary seed, N. C. Fassett.
Per Newell—1100 sacks wheat, W. M'Coll.
Per Emma—1300 sacks wheat, H. and W. Pierce.
Per I. Jane—389 sacks barley, Thomas Newell; 94 sacks wheat, W. M'Coll.
Per M'Clelland, &c.—200 sacks potatoes, order.
Per S. of Freedom, &c.—622 bales hay, order.
Per S. Adelia—1570 sacks wheat, Ballard and Hall.
Per Hutchins—1800 sacks wheat, order.
Per S. of Union—1400 sacks wheat, H. and W. Pierce; 140 sacks wheat, Ballard and Hall.
Per Morgan—88 sacks potatoes, Miller and Co.; 300 sacks potatoes, M'Coll.
Per Josephine—600 sacks salt, order.
Per Teams, &c.—318 sacks potatoes, James Vantine and Co.; 236 sacks potatoes, Davis and Witham; 200 ditto, Reynolds and Murray; 212 ditto, Reynolds, Howell, and Ford; 9 ditto, Dorman and Wolf; 90 ditto, E. Stevens and Co.

RECAPITULATION.

12,882 sacks wheat, 380 sacks barley, 2000 quarter-sacks flour.

Flour from Europe.—As an item of curious interest, it may be mentioned that we have been receiving wheat and flour in the United States from Europe. The United States Consul at Liverpool writes as follows, under date of May 18th:—Some two weeks ago I advised you of the shipment from this port to New York of some 15,000 bushels of wheat. I have now to inform the Department of State that the City of Cork, which sails to-morrow, takes as freight 498 casks of French wheat flour, valued at £1046 sterling. I think this is the first instance of the shipment of French flour from this port for the United States, and probably the first time flour has ever been shipped as merchandise from Europe to America.

Crops in Oregon.—Oregon papers predict that wheat will be very low in that State after harvest, as the crop is good, and a large supply of old wheat left on hand, with only a small demand for export. Parties who recently shipped from Oregon to this market obtained only about 4 dollars per barrel nett. Not a very profitable or encouraging enterprise.

The *Daily American Flag* of the 17th says:—

California flour was quoted at £15 10s to £16, and Chile (sound) at £13 to £13 10s per ton. California wheat was held at 6s, and Chile at 5s 3d to 5s 4d per bushel of 60 lbs.

Chile flour would not keep well in the climate, and it was thought if any more arrived it would go still lower. Considerable quantities of that already there had soured and got mushy—selling at auction in that condition for only £5 10s and £8 10s per ton. California raised oats, duty paid, sold at £4 10s per ton and 5s 1d per 40 lbs., or bushel.

Flour dull. Small sales superfine at 1 dollar 75 cents; little doing beyond customary jobbing trade. We quote:

Superfine, half-sacks per 196 lbs., 4 dollars 7 cents to 5 dollars
Ditto, quarter-sacks, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents
Extra, half-sacks, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents
Ditto, quarter-sacks, 5 dollars 50 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents.

ADELAIDE STOCK REPORT.

DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.—Thursday, August 23rd.—Fat Cattle.—Further supplies of fat cattle have come to market of late, but in consequence of local stocks being completely exhausted they have proved only sufficient to meet the demand. Prices though still high are, however, a little easier. Several mobs of cattle have arrived from the North, but we regret to hear that the supplies from there are likely to be very much smaller than has been anticipated. We have sold during the past three weeks:—281 head from the Menindie station, at £13 13s 6d, average; 110 head for J. H. Angus, at £14 11s; 149 head for Messrs. W. and J. Jacob, at £14; 70 head from the Darling, at £15 15s; 96 head for Mr. Ricketson, at £11 3s; 205 head inferior for Mr. W. Reid, at £8 17s. Total, 911. Quotations:—Best bullocks, £15 to £19; second bullocks, £9 to £12; inferior bullocks, £7 to £9; best cows, £11 to £15; second cows, £7 to £10.

Fat Sheep are now much more plentiful than they have been, and are coming to hand in surprisingly good condition considering the long distance over bad roads they have had to travel. There is good prospect for the future of the sheep market being better supplied in point of quality as the roads will now improve daily. The absence of wide roads and sufficient reserves for travelling stock is, however, seriously felt. The market is somewhat lower, say, best wethers, 23s to 25s; second wethers, 18s to 20s.

Fat lambs are hardly in season as yet, the trade in them being very limited. They are arriving in prime condition. Quotations for best quality, 14s to 15s.

Store Sheep.—There is very little indeed doing in this stock, there being but few buyers as yet. Holders are getting firmer in their demands, as the season in many parts continues to be good. The North-East District is however still suffering from want of rain. We have sold 700 two-year-old wethers last lambing, 400 one-year old rams last lambing, at 10s per head.

Store cattle are in demand but there are none at hand to offer. Stations.—Nothing doing.

NOMINATION FOR ILLAWARRA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE nomination took place yesterday (September 6th) on the hustings in Market-square, Wollongong. There was but a thin attendance of electors, and little enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. C. J. Smith, the returning-officer, read the writ, and requested the electors to give each candidate a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. Robert Owen, J.P., in a temperate and laudatory speech, proposed Mr. Joseph Wood Wilshire as a fit and proper person to represent Illawarra in Parliament.

Mr. James Cosgrove seconded Mr. Wilshire's nomination, and in doing so, commented on the unmanly silence which had been observed with respect to the nomination of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. George Waring nominated Mr. John Stewart, J.P., and spoke very highly of him.

Mr. William Moles, of Shellharbour, seconded the nomination of Mr. Stewart.

Both the candidates addressed the electors at great length. Both were favourable to local improvements, and were agreed on many other topics, but differed on the question of State-aid to religion. Mr. Wilshire is favourable to State-aid, Mr. Stewart is opposed to it. The election will turn on that hinge.

The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Wilshire demanded a poll.

The poll will take place on next Monday, at 10 o'clock a.m., concluding at 4 p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. THOMSON.—At the Annandale Yards, at 10 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At his Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, and Fruit.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, Calves.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Milch Cow.

MESSRS. BEARDMORE AND STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, and Wood; at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Poultry, Pigs, Tobacco, Farm Produce, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Fruit, and other Produce.

MR. REID.—At his Stores, at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides Bones, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Calfskins, Beef, Hams, &c.; at Limestreet Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Beef and Mutton.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Beef, Horns, Bones, &c.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Glebe Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At the Soap Works, Botany, at 11 o'clock, Soap Pans, Soap Frames, Pumps, Boilers, Cutting-board, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Woolpacks.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Sundries, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At Mr. Jacobs' Stores, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Hams, Bacon, Teas, Brandy, Pipes, Ale, Cartridges, American Chairs, and Sundries.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Iron Safes, Harmoniums, Clocks, Earthenware, China, Glass, Cutlery, Electro-plated Ware, Engravings, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

MR. VAUGHAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Household Furniture, Watches, Tool Chest, Beer Engine Counter, Revolvers, Boots, and Sundries.

CAN THE ORANGE BE CULTIVATED IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT?—The *Free Press* says:—Few persons are of opinion that the orange tree will grow, much less bear fruit, in this district. A visit to the grounds of Mr. W. H. Suttor, Bruccdale (say eight miles from Bathurst), would, however, at once convince anyone that this tree will both grow and luxuriate even in this cold climate, provided a proper elevation and a suitable aspect be chosen. And there can be little doubt, judging from appearance of Mr. Suttor's trees (ten in number), coupled with the circumstance that they have not suffered in the least from the late severe frosts, that in due time they will produce fruit also. The trees are in a very healthy condition, this being the fourth year since they were planted. Their average height is about five feet; their branches are spreading, and their foliage is full and of a healthy green. The trees are planted on an elevated spot of land, immediately overlooking the Winburndale, and commanding an extensive view of the country beyond, the aspect being an eastern one. Mr. Suttor informed us that, from the circumstance of his trees having about the same appearance as others of the same age he had seen down the country, he felt confident that they would yield fruit at the usual age at which the orange tree bears—that is to say, when eight years old. On the same ridge we saw also barley out in full head, which had completely escaped injury from the frosts of the winter, whilst crops at a short distance from the paddock, but at a lower level, had been thoroughly blighted. A paddock of prairie grass also attracted our attention, on account of the manner in which it had "stooled," the strength of its stem, and the green luxuriance of the blade. It is evident from these examples that by a proper choice of soil, elevation, and aspect, tropical vegetation could, to some extent, be acclimatised in this district.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE German papers are canvassing the battle of Custozza according to their different feelings,—the Austrian and South German, as a rule, exulting in the victory of Archduke Albert, to which they are inclined to attribute much more importance than it can possibly have, whilst the Prussians are inclined to think that the battle was undecided, and has given Cialdini a favourable chance for crossing the Po and making an attack while the attention of the Austrians was diverted from that quarter.

One of the correspondents of the *Kolnische Zeitung* says that although most of the arrangements relating to the Prussian army, its pay, clothing, provisioning, ambulances, &c., are conducted in a most admirable manner, considering, as near as possible, 600,000 men are now actually under arms, yet it must be admitted that the baggage of the Prussian infantry is too heavy for the men to carry, more particularly in a summer campaign so hot as the present, and on long and fatiguing marches, where too much of the soldiers' strength is unnecessarily spent. It is not always possible to have the baggage carried on waggons behind the marching corps, although it is done now and then; but this considerably increases the difficulty of rapid movements. It would therefore be very desirable if the baggage of each soldier were made as light as possible, and that their present tight and hot coats should also be left off for the time, and replaced by light linen jackets, with the usual mantle for boisterous weather the same that was done in the French army during the Italian campaign of 1859.

The railway bridge at Riesa, in Saxony, which was broken down by King John's army before leaving the country, has already been partly restored by the Prussians. The Elbe at that point is shallow and narrow, and besides, only a few of the supporting columns were blown up. Prussian pioneers from Torgau immediately constructed a temporary bridge across which the troops marched, and the railway would be quite restored in a few days. The military corps of railway engineers, now attached to most armies, have become quite indispensable in modern warfare, since railways are of such enormous importance not only for the movements of troops, but for procuring provisions, from a distance where they are more easily got, thus enabling a large army to encamp almost in any district. Besides, railways now form the chief strategical lines, and mostly determine the direction of advance and retreat. It is therefore, no wonder that a retreating army always takes care to destroy railways and blow up bridges behind them, as far as they can. But, being done in a hurry, such destruction is seldom of great importance, and may easily be repaired in a few hours; but even a very short delay enables the retreating army to escape its pursuers. For instance, the Hessian, Hanoverian, and Saxon armies have only effected their escape by destroying the railroads behind them; and it is due to the Prussian corps of railway engineers not only that the Prussian army could almost immediately proceed again, but also that mail, passengers, and goods traffic was so soon restored.

The *Neue Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that the influence of the National Verein, on behalf of what the South Germans call "Great Prussianism," which has been going on for a number of years, has in the late critical times been proved to have been a very evil one. The break-up of the Confederation, that is, the attempt on the part of the Hohenzollerns to tear Germany asunder, is now proved beyond a doubt, and yet organs of the party of progress will not admit that this Prussian breach of the Bund may fairly be compared with the American Secession or the Swiss Sonderbund. They say that the constitution of the Confederation was invalid, not having been promulgated in the legal and proper manner. Without discussing that matter, the paper says that even if the constitution of the Confederation be invalid, the Confederation itself does and must exist as forming the only political connection of German unity; and without regard to any differences as to the constitution, there can be no doubt that an actual breach of the peace like that committed by Prussia upon Saxony, Hanover, and Electoral Hesse could never be permitted within any Bund, however constituted. The Frankfort organ thinks that the other excuse put forward by the Fortschritts party is equally untenable, viz., that the American Constitution which the Secessionists wanted to tear asunder was a good one, whilst the German Constitution that Prussia and her allies wish to get rid of is a bad one.

A small number of Oldenburg troops, stationed at Eutin, an enclave in Holstein, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, was to leave immediately, and, passing through Altona, to join the whole brigade of Grand Duke Peter, which brigade it is reported is to be formed into a reserve corps of the Prussian army.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its military bulletin of this evening, says:—"The present war not only affects political interests of the highest order, by dividing into two hostile camps the States forming the Zollverein, but it thoroughly disturbs the interior movement of German commerce, and this deplorable crisis must necessarily extend to the international relations of Germany, since Prussia has concluded, on behalf of the Zollverein, treaties of commerce with the greater part of the European Powers. The Emperor's Government has taken this state of affairs into consideration, seeking to secure as far as possible the interests which our manufacturers have created in the German markets under the treaty of 1862. According to the information which reaches us, most of the German Cabinets signataries of this act have manifested a similar solicitude, and some among them have already notified their intention to continue as far as they are concerned the same system with regard to our imports which has hitherto been in force. One question, which it was not possible to foresee, nevertheless remains to be settled. How will French merchandise be treated which may have to traverse the territory of one of the contending States destined for the other? We have reason to believe that on this point also our commerce will obtain satisfaction. Thus all such merchandise which international law does not class among contraband of war would be allowed to pass freely through one belligerent country into another, and have the advantage of the treaty tariff, on condition of being accompanied by certificates declaring its origin."

Amongst a batch of absurd proposals for the settlement of the German difficulties and prevention of further bloodshed, the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* selects the two following:—Austria and the Confederation to leave Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia, and then Denmark is to be made to recall her Prince from Greece (how?), which Austria is to have as compensation. The other proposal is that all the young men of Germany (who are not soldiers) should gather in one large mass entirely unarmed, and throw themselves between the contending German armies to prevent their meeting and shedding brother-blood. The proposer asks, Has Germany no Marcus Curtius or Mucius Scævola who will save the Vaterland?

The Prussian Civil Commissioner for the Kingdom of Saxony has issued an order that no one should pass the outposts without a special military permit, signed by the commandant of the city in person. Parties bringing provisions of any kind into the city of Dresden are allowed to do so without let or hindrance, and care will also be taken that they will be permitted to pass out again in the same manner.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* expresses satisfaction with the elections in Prussia so far. It is reported that elections to the German Parliament will shortly be commenced in Hanover and the other North German States.

The *Nordeutische Allgemeine Zeitung* a few days ago analysed the position and claims of the Duke of Augustenburg. His father, the old Duke Christian, had solemnly declared he would do nothing incompatible with right, duty, and honour, and would never stretch out his hand for a crown which did not fully and legally belong to him. After he had taken part in the rebellion of 1848-50 an agreement was made on the 30th December, 1852, by which the Duke solemnly promised, "on his princely word and honour," to take no steps that would in any way disturb or endanger the peace and quietness of the Danish monarchy. He promised in every way to submit to the decisions of the Danish Government respecting the succession to the throne of all the lands then united under the sceptre of the King; and for these promises he received valuable consideration, viz., about three millions of dollars. It has been stated that the honest old King George III. of England was grand uncle of the old duke, and through that it has been attempted to awaken some interest for him in England. But if he and his son had inherited only a little of the honesty of the old English King, the promise on princely word and honour ought to have been amply sufficient. But in spite of his promises, and even of his cash payments for which he gave up his claims, he immediately seized the first opportunity, on the death of King Frederick VII., to put forward these claims through his son, who was as much bound by these promises as the old duke. The Berlin paper asks, in conclusion, "Is it then a crown that fully and legally belongs to them which the House of Augustenburg are now stretching their fingers after?"

Movements of the fleets in the Adriatic are already mentioned, and more will probably soon be heard from that quarter. The following particulars may, therefore, now prove interesting. The Austrian navy consists of the undermentioned ships: One line of battle ship, the Kaiser, 92 guns, 892 men. Two ironplated frigates of the first class: Ferdinand Max and Habsburg, 64 guns, 868 men. Three ditto of the second class: Kaiser Max, Prince Eugene, and Juan d'Austria, 93 guns, 1098 men. Two ditto of third class: Salamander and Drache, 56 guns, 626 men. Two screw frigates of the second class: Schwarzenberg, 50 guns, 626 men, and Novara (not burnt), 51 guns, 538 men. Three ditto of third class: Radetzky, Adria, and Donau, 93 guns, 1104 men. Two screw corvettes: Friedrich and Dandolo, 44 guns, 548 men. Seven screw gunboats of second class, with 28 guns and 903 men. Three ditto of the third class: the Gemse, Grille, and Sanjago, 12 guns, 216 men. Two screw schooners: Kerka and Narenta, 12 guns, 200 men; 1 ditto, Moor, 2 guns, 39 men. Yacht, Grief, 3 guns, 102 men. Steam avisos: Elisabetha, 6 guns, 166 men; Lucia, 6 guns, 180 men; Adreas Hofer and Curtatone, 8 guns, 218 men; Balkan, 2 guns, 84 men; Taurus, 5 guns, 63 men; Trieste, 4 guns, 66 men; Fiume, 2 guns, 49 men; Hentzi, 4 guns, 48 men. One sailing frigate, the Bellona, 36 guns, 352 men; 2 ditto corvettes, Caroline, 20 guns, 169 men; Minerva, 15 guns, 143 men; 3 ditto brigs, Hussar, Montecuculi, and Pylades, 28 guns, 246 men. Two schooners, Saida, 8 guns, 73 men; Arethusa, 10 guns, 73 men; 1 schooner transport, with 46 men; 2 paddle steamers, Franz Joseph and Hess, 6 guns, 83 men; 6 gunboats on Lake Garda, with 24 guns and 372 men; 3 gunboats on the Lagune, 6 guns, 132 men; 6 paddle steamers on the Lagune, 12 guns, 102 men. Paddleboats: Alnoch, 20 men; Gorskowski and Messaggieri, 38 men; Thurn and Taxis, 34 men. One ironplated battery, with 16 guns, 219 men. Three pontoons, 30 guns, 126 men. Total, 852 guns and 10,937 men. The commander-in-chief of this fleet is Admiral Tegethoff, the same that had the command in the war with Denmark, and the battle off Heligoland. Besides, there are six admirals, 326 naval officers, and one regiment of marine infantry, with 67 officers and 5051 men. Except the ironclads, they are nearly all wooden ships. Some of the Prussian papers say that Tegethoff has obtained his rank of admiral "in the cavalry," yet he was not able during the Danish war to bring his "squadron of cuirassiers" round in time. However, he is reported to be a good sailor and clever tactician. The Italian fleet is a creation of the Kingdom of Italy. Piedmont and Naples formerly had some small collections of ships, but they were considered as mere complements of the armies, and hardly as a force by themselves. On the union of Northern and Southern Italy, the remainder of these fleets were united, and formed the foundation of the present Italian navy, which, in the matter of iron-plating and other latest improvements, has pretty well kept pace with the navies of other European nations. It consists of twelve sailing frigates and brigs, with 170 guns; one ship of the line, sixteen screw frigates, and fifty-three other smaller craft, either screw or paddle steamers, mounting together 842 guns. Of ironclads they have sixteen plated frigates, with 416 guns; eight ditto gunboats, with 40 guns.

A fresh attempt of various Hanoverian detachments to break through between Eisenach and Gotha, in spite of the armistice granted yesterday evening, was effectually repulsed by the 4th Guards. The Hanoverians had several wounded; the Guards suffered no loss. Letters received from Gottingen give the following accounts: "The first Hanoverian troops arrived here at night on the 15th, with the King and the Crown Prince. On the 16th and 17th the entire army gradually came in, followed by ammunition waggons and military stores. The King and Crown Prince, with suite, took up their residence at the Crown Hotel, which they occupied exclusively during their stay. The troops were quartered in Gottingen and the vicinity. Nearly all the Hanoverian railway engines and carriages had been brought on here. A proposal is said to have been made to the King to move southwards at once towards Cassel and Fulda, to join the Hessians and Bavarians, but that was not accepted; the King being confident of speedily receiving large reinforcements from the Southern States, and of then returning to the north. But the long-expected help never came, and the King and Crown Prince therefore left on horseback at 5 yesterday morning on the road for Heilingenstadt, to effect a junction with the Bavarian and Hessian forces." Advices from Heiligenstadt to the 23rd says: "We have been without telegraphic connection with Göttingen and Cassel since the beginning of last week, and have had no postal communication with Göttingen since the 18th. Matters grew worse when the Hanoverians, some 20,000 strong, marched in from Göttingen on the way to Mühlhausen. The King and the main body of the army were here last night. Reliable information states that they are now between Mühlhausen and Langensalza, after their junction with the Bavarians had been prevented by the Prussians, which have hemmed them in on all sides. We expect every hour to hear of an engagement in the vicinity of Langensalza. The Hanoverians behaved very well, but seemed depressed and discouraged.

PROPERTY IN IDEAS.

(From the Spectator, June 30.)

THE Lords have thrown out a bill by which dramatists were to have been prevented from living on novelists, and the reasons given by Lord Cranworth and Lord Granville are that fiction cannot be defined, and that there can be no property in ideas when they are once published. We believe the Commons may have a chance of amending the bad logic shown on the subject of ideas and property by a successful lawyer who may be supposed to represent intellect, and a Peer who might know something about wealth. But if the bill were reintroduced this session, it must be shown that there are strong arguments in favour of such a step as sending it back to the House of Lords with the approval of the House of Commons; and we think we can bring some arguments, both legal and equitable, which are absolutely conclusive. We do not mean arguments against Lord Cranworth's quibbles. That stale old stalking-horse of the difficulty of definition, which is trotted out on all subjects, from murder down to sensation novels, is never taken seriously into account. At best it is treated as an admission that there is nothing substantial to be urged, while if legislation was to take into account such motives as that about M. Thiers' histories, there could be no legal copyright for any work of art, or science, or literature. A musician of one school might steal the melodies of a musician of another school, and retain a Lord Cranworth to plead that they were not music. Carlyle and Macaulay might be pillaged without scruple, as it has long been decided that their histories are not histories. It is strange that Lord Cranworth should find it easy to understand what a poem is, when he cannot tell what is a work of fiction, for though the latter name may have been extended to books which have not professed to sail under it, the former title has been denied to many of its loudest claimants.

It is on grounds totally distinct from the weakness of its opponents that we advocate this bill. The bill is a necessary complement to the Act of 1833, by which managers were prohibited from taking dramatic works without the consent of their authors. We have only to look at the history of that Act, commonly known as Bulwer's Act, and at the grievances which gave rise to it, to find an ample precedent for the bill before us. In Lord Lyttelton's able sketch of the course of legislation on copyright one very important fact was omitted. Before the statute of Anne, which was the first to define the rights of authors, there was a much more extensive copyright at common law, if the authors had been able, and the Courts willing, to enforce it. So clear is this, that in delivering judgment on the case of Reade v. Conquest, Mr. Justice Williams said "That much might be urged in favour of the common-law right, if the question were *res integra*, cannot be doubted by any one who has read the learned judgments of the majority of the Court in Millar v. Taylor, and of Mr. Justice Erle in Jefferys v. Boosy. But it was the opinion of a large majority of the Judges and Law Lords in that case that the time had passed when the question was open to discussion, and that it must now be considered to be settled that copyright in a published work exists only by statute." If therefore the statute law curtailed the right given by the common law, it is only fair that the statute law should redress the injury itself has inflicted. Such was the course of legislation in 1833. Before the passing of Bulwer's Act, it was held that as the Copyright Act pointed only to the multiplication of copies and to the republication of a work, it was no injury to an author to put his work on the stage without giving any of the profits, because no copies were circulated against his will, and performance was no publication. This was the decision with regard to *Marino Faliero*, which Elliston put on the stage in the teeth of Byron. And the same arguments were used as are now used by Lord Granville. It was no invasion of the poet's copyright, because no unauthorised copies were circulated. It was no injury to the poet; on the contrary, it was a capital advertisement. Nothing sells so badly as an unacted drama; but by putting it on the stage "a great desire is created among the public to read it." It would be a great hardship on the playgoing public if an author was to write dramas and the managers were to be precluded from playing them. And as five judges were found to swallow the same bait that has now taken with eighty-nine Peers, Byron's tragedy was pirated, and the Act of 1833 had to supply the deficiencies of the earlier statute.

The case as it now stands with novels is an exact repetition of those circumstances. One of the pleas of Elliston's advocates is the same, word for word, as one of the arguments used against the present bill. Nothing, says Lord Cranworth, could be more different from a novel than a drama founded upon that novel, or, as generally happened, upon some particular portion of it. Elliston's advocates urged that the manager had left out much that would be interesting to Byron's readers, and had added the charms of scenery and acting, so as to make the stage play altogether different from the play as it was read in the closet. We are glad to find the arguments identical, for the answers are identical. A manager taking a poet's play, an adapter taking a modern novel, would proceed on exactly the same principles. Each would lay hands on the incidents and leave out the links of thought or character by which those incidents were connected, each would select so much of the dialogue as answered on the stage, and leave out the dialogue that answered to nature, and each would boast that the actual work was his own, while the name of the first author would only be added for the sake of the public. But if the first of these kinds of larceny has been prohibited by law, why should the second be still permitted? The comparison of the two cases is not our own. It was suggested by the judgment in "Reade v. Conquest," where one of the precedents appealed to against the plaintiff was this very "Murray v. Elliston." If, then, a case which has been overruled by statute so far as it is directly concerned, is still used as a precedent for another case that was not named in the statute, and the direct injustice which has been put down serves to perpetuate indirect injustice, it is obvious that the statute should be extended, and that the law which has stopped an earth should not disregard a rat-hole.

If we lived in a country which did not respect copyright (shall we name Belgium or the United States?) we should not be surprised at Lord Granville's argument that there can be no property in ideas. As it is, that argument is founded on an absolute misapprehension. The principle on which copyright is based is the one so well laid down by Lord Mansfield:—"It is just that an author should reap the pecuniary profits of his own ingenuity and labour. It is just that another should not use his name without his consent." Now, if I construct the plot of a novel, I have expended a certain amount of ingenuity and labour. I have also embodied a certain number of ideas in this piece of ingenuity and labour. If another man takes one or two of my ideas and uses them as his own, I can accuse him of plagiarism in a literary Court; if he steals many of my ideas the Court will put him in the pillory. But his use of my ideas inflicts no injury on me. It is far otherwise if he takes my whole work, not my ideas only, but my ingenuity and labour, and sells this to a theatre, so as to reap the pecuniary profits to which I am entitled. If my book is well known, he is trading on my fame. If my book is unknown, he trades on my merits, and leaves my name out of the whole transaction. And when I make a complaint, I am told that he has done me no injury, he has taken nothing of mine, has not republished my book; he has only made a legitimate use of the ideas I had given to the world. I might have less right to object if he had done it for the public advantage. But he does it for his own personal advantage, he gives one day's work to that which has taken me months, and he, or his employer, reaps those profits which the public pays for the pleasure given it, or for the fame which has attracted it. We might as well say that a railway company has a right to annex all property without compensation, because railways are made for the benefit of the public.

There is another side of the argument, on which we have not space to touch, yet we can hardly expect noble lords to look for the facts of the case in Mr. Reade's Eighth Commandment. Mr. Reade proves beyond all dispute that, so far from such a law precluding the foundation of dramas on works of fiction, and causing any hardship to the playgoing public, it would have effects directly opposite. The French Courts have restrained the piracy of novels by adapters, and the result is that whenever a good French novel is published there is a good dramatic version of it, written in most instances by the author himself. Ninety such novels have been dramatised within the last twelve years. In England some sixty novels have been dramatised; only one of these was dramatised with the consent of the author, and the majority of them have reflected no credit on either author or adapter. The novelists are pillaged in order that dramatic talent may be sacrificed, and thus theft is its own punishment. But though this argument alone ought to ensure the passing of the bill, the other reasons are far more cogent. The Legislature may afford to neglect the interests of a class. It cannot allow the clear rights of any man to be violated. And having once made copyright personal property, it is bound to carry out the definition, instead of fettering the common law by an attempt to relax it, and letting an enabling statute impose disabilities.

A WORD TO PORT WINE DRINKERS.

(From Once a Week.)

IN the International Exhibition of 1862, a section was devoted to continental wines which few of us gave ourselves the trouble to examine. Not having a "tasting order," it was very natural that, like the fox, we believed the produce of the grape within the bottles to be sour. Besides, the average Englishman, inheriting from his fathers a very decided opinion in the matter of wine, turned away from the department with a certain supercilious contempt at the idea of anything in the shape of grape juice daring to put in an appearance as popular drinks beside the national liquors, port and sherry. Nevertheless, strongly as the Briton's prejudice runs in favour of the wine of his fathers, it must strike him when travelling abroad that wines, which he meets as his only companions, in the large majority of English households, are there nowhere to be found. The food that we eat (with some difference in the matter of cooking), the furniture that surrounds us, the clothes that we wear, as far as the better classes are concerned, are the same from one end of Europe to the other; but if we ask for port or sherry, the kellner or the garçon stares at us as though we were asking for a slice of boiled dodo, or a draught of nectar. The stray tourist who may happen to find his way to the Peninsula, possibly promises himself that here at least he will find the true "standard of sherry." He takes the wine of the country about Xeres, and prepares his palate for his accustomed flavour. Pshaw! he exclaims, that's not sherry; and possibly he takes out his pocket pistol carefully stowed away in case of emergencies, and with a look of triumph proffers it to the nearest native at hand. It is now his turn to witness a surprise; his "nutty old brown," for which he has perhaps given sixty shillings a dozen, the muleteer at the wine-counter spits out with a wry face as though he were tasting poison. Straying still further west among the Lusitanian Vines, he may promise himself that at least here he will find something that reminds him of home—of the cozy fireside, of walnuts, and that delicious '34 port of Sandeman's shipping. He tastes, he makes a face, he asks for port, and not Burgundy. Alas! the waiter tells him that is the wine of the Alto Douro as they know it, and possibly the tourist hurls a curse at him for his ignorance, after the manner of indignant Britons. But after a while, if he has any habits of reflection, at odd times it must come across his mind, that it is certainly strange that nobody in the wide world ever knows anything about port and sherry but paterfamilias at home, or that even where those articles are compounded, they do not seem to recognise them even by name or taste! They treat—what we nurse for a lifetime in our cellars with all the care as regards temperature that we would give to a tender child—as a medicine composed of half a dozen flavours, which they eject as speedily as possible. It certainly is strange. This is the conclusion to which the traveller whose mind has not been case-hardened by habit gradually comes, and if we mistake not it is the mental attitude of the rising generation of Englishmen at the present moment with respect to the wine question.

Thoughts, habits, and tastes are beginning to be free, which they certainly have not been for the last century. A man may now wear his cap with defiance, which his father dared not do without incurring the condemnation of his neighbours. Under these circumstances it will not, perhaps, be considered outrageous if we venture to discuss the qualities of port and sherry which, like old servants, have tyrannised over us for so long a time. Like the old butler, on whose nose they blossom, they bear the very highest character—until they are inquired into.

Port wine, then, the product of the Alto Douro, cannot strictly be called a wine at all—that is, it is no more the pure produce of the grape than the ketchup seized the other day in London is the product of the mushroom. Until a few months ago, no produce of this celebrated district could leave the country until it had been dosed with alcohol to the amount of twenty-five per cent. This was and is done with the idea of stopping fermentation, and at the same time of preserving a certain amount of sweetness in the wine to suit the Briton's palate, who is supposed to like his liquor black, sweet, and strong. And the reader must remember this is done, not only with the inferior qualities of wine, but with the very best. It could not, until the recent changes in the Portuguese customs, be allowed to leave the country without being thus "fortified," and without a certain amount of elderberry juice being added to improve its colour!

Young wine, when it arrives here, is, of course, undrinkable with these additions. Imagine, good reader, a liquid which is prized by its votaries for its exquisite bouquet and flavour, so delicate that the connoisseur has to turn it in his mouth for five minutes before he can sufficiently appreciate its quality. Imagine, we say, its having such disturbing influences in it as brandy and elderberry juice. Imagine an English-grown pine-apple served up in treacle sauce, and then only you get a fit parallel of the kind of service rendered by these port wine improvers. Of course wine just subjected to such tampering is not drinkable; but it is considered fit to "lay down," as the wine merchant informs you. Now, this process of laying down may be of longer or shorter duration—ten years, twenty years, thirty years are very usual times. The vintage of 1834, for instance, is now considered to be in marvellous condition, and commands a large price in the market. To have to wait thirty years until a wine develops itself is a serious matter, even when time alone is considered. "Grow pears for your heirs," is a well-known adage; and to have to lay down a wine which the middle-aged man can scarcely hope will ripen in his lifetime, is certainly a damper. But then he may buy what other men have laid down, as he may buy old trees of other men's planting. True, but at what a price? We are not all able to drink port at seventy shillings a dozen, and below that price no wine merchant would say that drinkable ports are to be obtained. But what is the meaning of this costly process of "laying down?" It is the only method by which the real produce of the grape can partially purify itself of the brandy and elderberry juice which has been added to it. We wait for thirty years, we treble its expense for the pleasure of nursing the sickly child swathed in cobwebs, or kept at an equable temperature by the ever-burning gas-light—to produce what? not a pure wine flavour certainly; for we defy the most liberal connoisseur to say that the utmost result of his nursing has culminated in a pure-wine flavour, which should be the only legitimate result of his self-imposed labour.

The old port wine drinker will doubtless reply, "Manufactured or not, the result is a flavour I like, and there is an end of the discussion." Doubtless there is, as regards the old port wine drinkers; but they represent an age that is departing, and they will go on with their familiar tipple to the last, just as the old coachman thinks "there's no travelling like the stage-coach with four spanking bays." But there was such a thing as a pure wine flavour before port wine was concocted to spoil the taste for it; and there will be those who appreciate it after the old port wine school have departed from among us. In order to show how merrily the game of "fortifying" port is carried on, we may say that whilst in 1864 we received from the Peninsula 3,344,871 gallons of that wine, we sent there 1,630,304 gallons of alcoholic spirit. In other words, we buy back at high prices the produce of our own distilleries in the shape of the "good old tory wine." This reminds us of the manner in which we are deluded in another branch of trade: we ship sprats in large quantities to the coast of Brittany, and they come back to us neatly packed in tin cases as sardines!

What we have said of port is equally true of sherry; it is brandied, it is "browned" with burnt sugar, it is mixed until we are astonished at the difference in the prices, and the number of wines presented for our approval; but none of them are pure. For instance, in the Government return respecting the strengths of wine in the principal wine-growing countries of Europe, issued in April, 1862, we find the following example of the method of preparing a butt of sherry for England: "It is compounded of forty-one jars of different qualities of wine and spirit in the following proportions,—

1 jar spirit about 60 over proof,
8 jars of the sweet wine of Dulce,
8 jars of Soleras, or mother-wine,
10 jars dry wine, 1854,
14 jars dry wine, 1859.

Now, we ask our reader, what pure homogeneous flavour he is likely to obtain out of a mixture of sweet and dry, old and young wine, fortified with spirit sixty degrees above proof? Rather, is he not likely to find half-a-dozen tastes? and is not a wine so compounded likely to produce the very acidity in the stomach, to correct which "good sound sherry" is so often prescribed?

The idea that the Englishman cannot drink anything unless it possesses the character of a dram, is so fixed in the mind of the Spaniard and the Portuguese, and, we may and, in many instances, the British wine merchant, that it will take a generation to remove it. We believe the ladies have a great deal to do with this. They take but little wine, but like that little sweet and strong; and if there is anything that the female habit abhors, it is dry wine. Men, on the contrary, have a proclivity to the latter quality of wine, and the tendency is becoming more declared year by year; and in the Amontillado sherry we have at least a wine of this character, although it can scarcely be called pure, inasmuch as it derives its flavour from some adventitious addition, the nature of which wine growers know nothing about.

But the Montilla wine just introduced to the English market is absolutely pure as drunk in Spain. Hitherto, however, it has been employed to mix with the better class sherries for the English market. We have only to compare this wine with ordinary sherry to see what we have lost by the arts of the adulterator. Its cost will, however, prevent its coming into general use in this country.

But what of the Hambro' sherries? asks the reader. The reader has only to look at the map of Europe to answer his own question. Hambro' is situated in too northern a latitude to grow wine; but Hambro' wine manufacturers can purchase cheap sour wine from the nearest wine-growing countries, and can make sherries to order well enough. It is amusing and instructive to the layman to read some of the circulars that wine merchants now so plentifully supply us with through the penny post, inasmuch as in their keen trade rivalry they are apt now and then to let out some of the secrets of the trade. For instance, Messrs. Haig, in their circular just issued, speaking of this Hambro' sherry, say, "We ourselves have been informed by a gentleman whose brother is a merchant in Hambro', and had or has an establishment there for its manufacture, that large quantities of the worst German wines, which are too sour to drink, but not good enough for vinegar, are brought into Hambro', and there emptied into great vats, with a quantity of chalk or lime 'to correct the acid;' chalk being added until all effervescence ceases." Having thus obtained a neutral mass, as he calls it, a little sour wine is added, "to give it life," for all wine, he said, must have acid in it; then potato spirit completes the compound, with a trifle of "sherry flavouring," or extract of sherry made at Berlin. This extract of sherry is nothing more than a manufactured ether, of which there are scores of kinds, the product of decomposing matter. All children know what are termed pineapple drops. These are sweets flavoured with an ether manufactured from rotten cheese. The wine-compounder is in his way quite an artist. With his various ethers he imitates, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, the most delicate flavours, and even the different ages of wine. In this respect he is like your Wardour-street picture-dealer, who can make you an old master at a day's notice.

Of course much Elbe water tempers the potency of the potato spirit, which can be sold in that country at a shilling a gallon. This will account for the tempting descriptions of the Hambro' sherry and Elbe sherry, advertised by some wine merchants as "good sound wine" at twelve shillings a dozen—a price at which a good profit can be made both by the wine merchant and the doctor, for the aid of the latter will certainly have to be called in after the patient has indulged in this delicious luxury. Messrs. Haig significantly ask another advertising wine-house what has become of the 40,000 gallons of Hambro' and Bremen wines of this character on which they had paid duty last year? Very probably to make "mixed sherry," which has become a regular article of sale at such prices as will suit that terrible class—genteel poor people. But we are told there is a lower depth still in the wine-trade, and another wine-circular quotes an advertisement, cut from a daily paper, in which the advertiser, a "practical distiller," sets forth "that he can now produce a fair port and sherry by fermentation without a drop of the grape juice," and only wants a partner with from between £2000 and £3000 to establish a manufactory in Hambro' for that product. We do not doubt the fact that wine can be imitated after a manner with success, considering the number of compound flavours to which the majority of wine-drinkers are accustomed. If men are allowed to mix and "fortify" and flavour as they like, the public are at their mercy—they never know what a pure wine is, and they have consequently no standard of comparison to judge by. Not long ago grocers were in the habit of adulterating coffee with chicory, and the evil became so great, that Parliament was obliged to prohibit the practice. Why should wine-merchants be allowed to adulterate wine as they do?—a far more important matter than coffee, as in some cases it is one of the best medicines we have, and in all cases it is the great restorative to the exhausted nerve and body. No: let us put our trust in pure wine, and in pure wine only, and then at the worst we shall suffer at the hands of nature, and be delivered from the tricks of knaves and plunderers.

That Englishmen are not wedded to hot and sweet wines, we have the best proof in the returns of the Board of Trade, which show that the pure wines of France and Germany have been steadily advancing in public estimation, whilst those of Spain and Portugal have been almost stationary. Mr. Gladstone's new tariff, by which all wines containing less than twenty-six degrees of spirit are allowed to come in at one shilling a gallon duty, has opened the door to a crowd of new wines, that were utterly unknown to the public before. As the trade in them is new, the art of sophistication is unknown to the growers; and as we are beginning to exercise the palate in a legitimate manner (a duty we have forgotten since political teachers have bound us to the products of Portugal and Spain), the chances for pure wines are suddenly brightening. With clarets and burgundies the better classes are familiar enough; two centuries ago all classes were also versed in the wines of the fair fields of France, but that was before politics changed our taste. With the German wines again our best tables have been long acquainted. But the new visitors, to be naturalised (we hope) among us, come farther from the East, and although to be classed as, *par excellence*, pure wines, can scarcely be termed light wines. Such, for instance, as the Greek and the Hungarian, which but rarely find admittance under the twenty-six degrees of spirit test, so full are they of natural spirit evolved by the fermentive process.

As a rule, the English do not like the light wines; that is, wines of a low alcoholic strength. Northern nations, as a consequence of their climate, demand a stronger wine than do those of the South. We possess this desire in common with Danes, Swedes, and Russians. The polite classes, it is true, favour claret, but the polite classes possess many sources of excitement and exhilaration not open to the great public. Whilst, however, we confess that in this damp climate claret is not likely to be universally drunk, we by no means wish to join in the cry that it is an acid, washy wine, and, like its brethren from Rhineland, is likely to produce pain in the stomach. Very great ignorance prevails on the part of the public in this respect. It often happens that there is much more acidity in a sweet wine than in one which really tastes a little acid. The sugar sometimes placed in wine hides its acid; but it is the former, and not the latter, which produces acidity of stomach; practically we avoid sugar in our diet when there is any tendency to acidity, but, singularly enough, we do not follow the same rule with our wines. As Dr. Lankester truly says, in his "Lectures on Food," neither tartaric acid, acetic acid, nor any other acid, has a tendency to favour the development of more acid in the system. In justice to the French and German wines we must say this much on their behalf. Nevertheless, there is a certain thinness and coldness which does not, we own, agree with the English palate.

We do think, however, that the stream

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of public favour is setting in towards pure wines, in which the natural fermentation of the grape yields a vinous spirit, which exhilarates without that after-depression such as unhappily is the result of drinking the mixed wines of the Peninsula adulterated with spirit. But the question of natural strength is a mere question of latitude and soil. Grapes must ripen thoroughly, in order to accumulate the sugar which is afterwards turned into vinous spirit by the process of fermentation. Now, we have only to look at the map of Europe to see that there are very few countries possessing a sufficient southern latitude to ripen grapes to the required saccharine standard, abundantly and continuously. It is well known that in Germany scarcely two good vintages are ever known to follow each other; often, indeed, several bad seasons come together, and produce a great scarcity of wine. In the southern provinces of France bordering upon the Pyrenees and in Spain and Portugal alone, of all the western wine-producing countries of Europe, is the sun throughout the autumn sufficiently powerful thoroughly to ripen the grape. These countries in their southern limits are on the 37th parallel of north latitude, the same as the famous wine-producing countries of old—Sicily and the isles of Greece; but some of these isles are the seats of volcanoes, at present active. Thus the soil is abundantly supplied with those ingredients which, it is well known, the vine loves so well, and which exist in all countries famous for their wines. The island of Santorin, where the best Greek wines are grown, is attracting the attention of the *savans* of Europe, from the fact that at the present moment the island is alive with subterranean fires, and a new island is actually being thrown up in its bay. From the earliest antiquity this spot has been the seat of volcanic action. In antique times it was known as Callista, the beautiful; then as Thera. In one terrible convulsion the island was split into three. The largest portion retained its old name of Thera, the modern name of which is Santorin.

This event occurred about 250 years ago. So powerful must have been the eruption that the clouds of sulphur were carried as far as Constantinople, where every article of silver became suddenly blackened; and it is even said that the sea all the way to Alexandria was covered with cinders and dust. If we lived in the time of antique Greece, Vulcan would most certainly be sure to have his *forge* here; but we trust, instead of forging thunderbolts for Jove, the effect of the present irruption will only conduce to filling the cup of Bacchus to the brim. In this island, so penetrated with sulphur and with the hard dry scoriæ, that one not acquainted with the habits of the vine would imagine that nothing would grow, the grape flourishes as the grass does with us, and exhaustless quantities of wine may be produced upon the soil.

In the matter of wine, the quality as well as the quantity is a very important matter. We talk of Chateau Margaux, of Cliquot's champagne, of Tokay, but these are articles *de luxe*, and will never touch the lips of the great middle classes, for whom the price must not exceed two shillings a bottle; and some of the best Greek wines can be obtained at this price, and many of them for less. At the head of all the new candidates for public favour we give the preference to St. Elie. This wine, as Miss Bremer well says, possesses all the pure, bright, fresh qualities of the Rhenish white wines, with a vinous strength all its own. It bears a great resemblance to the Montilla wine of Spain: but its bouquet is superior. Let the connoisseur get a bottle of each and taste them critically, side by side, and we think he will agree with us, and he will most certainly not be biassed against the Greek wine by the knowledge that it is not more than a third of the price of the pure Spaniard. But there are others who like the white Keffesia equally. The last-mentioned wine is the product of famous vineyards in the vicinity of Athens. It is wonderful what a little age does for these vintages; in a couple of years they deposit their tartaric acid, and then ripen rapidly. The red variety is very like a burgundy, and forms an admirable dinner wine. But there are a score more, some very luscious in character, some like a natural dry port, such as Santorin, Como, &c. But they all possess qualities of clearness, vinous flavour, and natural strength that we certainly look for in vain in other wines, and their bouquet is enough to make an old man young again. Mr. Denman, of Piccadilly, who has introduced these wines, certainly may lay claim to having worthily seconded the Chancellor of the Exchequer in initiating a long-called-for reform in the wine-trade.

The Hungarian wines have already established themselves. Among these the noble Esrlaure has already taken a high place in the estimation of the public. Carlovitz again is a wine that has found many admirers, as it possesses more body than the clarets, or even than the burgundies. Perhaps there is a thought of bitterness in these wines to which some people will not object, but there is no denying their sterling qualities, and the good name Dr. Druitt has given these and the Greek wines every one who tastes them will indorse, and their absolute purity is undoubted. The Portuguese are now, we rejoice to hear, sending us an unsophisticated wine, which old port drinkers will scarcely recognise as their favourite wine in a condition of purity, as it is more like a burgundy than anything else. Montilla, we have already noticed as having put in an appearance. Clearly the stream of opinion is setting in towards pure wines; and fifty years hence, our children, without doubt, when they taste curiously some bottle of "fortified" port, will wonder as much at our taste in the matter of wines as we wonder at the rage for the porcelain monstrosities from China which marked the taste of "the quality" in the last century.

RABBITS AND OATS.—At the last Warwick Assizes, Mr. Munts, a large landed proprietor and tenant farmer, of Baddesley Clinton, brought an action against Mr. Elkington, of Packwood Hall, on an agreement to keep down rabbits, which the plaintiff alleged had been broken by the defendant. A certain formal arrangement was made between the parties in April, 1864, one condition of which was that the defendant should keep down the number of rabbits, in order that the plaintiff's crops should not be eaten up. The plaintiff alleged that some fourteen acres of oats were destroyed by the rabbits last year. The defendant, in reply, stated that the plaintiff told him that it would be necessary to kill 1700 rabbits annually to properly keep them down, and that he had in fact killed more than that number. He had offered the plaintiff £20 to avoid litigation, but it was refused. After a good deal of evidence had been gone into, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

CONSIDERABLE LATITUDE.—Sir Richard Jebb, being called to see a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him ingenuously what he thought, and declined prescribing for him. "Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live: what I may eat, and what I may not." "My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple: You must not eat the poker, shovel, or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but eat anything else you please!"

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P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Mason	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener......	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom..........	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Mansfield	Smithfield.

Advertisements are also received by the following—
Mr. H. M. Smith, 591, George-street South.
Mr. T. G. Smith, bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

HARDWARE for SALE, by the undersigned, ex Joshua, Harvest Home, Beemah, and Ben Lomond.
Carron boxes, 2 to 3½ inches; axle blocks, 2 to 3½ inches
Galvanized and black gas tubing, ½ to 2 inches
Shear, cast, and blister steel; deck spikes, 4 to 6 inches
Emery cloth, glass paper and glue, horse-hair
Wing's and Stubs's files, various; copper rivets and washers
Patent sash lines, fishing lines, seaming and ball twine
Horse and dandy brushes, girth and diaper web, candle cotton
Garden rakes and hoes, sickles and reaping hooks, scythes
Measuring tapes, iron braces and bits, boxwood spokeshaves
Plate glass, looking glasses, coffee mills, gun nipples
Musket flints, shot A to 8; percussion caps, Eley's
Bow hatchets, plate locks, patent rim locks
Cast-iron gutters and down pipes, iron pully blocks
Plough and horse traces, proof coil chain
Broom heads, Bass brooms, shoe brushes
Patent mail axles, 1⅜ and 1½ in.; bolts and nuts, rose and cheese head
Tinned and black Flemish tacks, ½ to ⅝; galvanised screws and bolts, and nuts
Foster's and Dunn's horse shoes; horse nails, Walker's
Tin plates, 1c and 1x; tinmen's iron wire, ingot tin
Gothic hinges, parliament and butt hinges
Spades and shovels, square and round mouth,
And a large assortment of shelf goods.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class HOTEL in the town of Bowen.
The house is situated in the centre of the town, and contains
Three sitting-rooms, and
Nine bedrooms;
Bowling saloon
Stables, and
Stock-yard.
Also a building suitable for a large store or warehouse.
The buildings occupy half-an-acre of ground, in the best position in Bowen.
Also the unexpired term of Lease for three years and ten months, at a nominal ground rent.
Apply to SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO.

ONE CORNISH BOILER, 18 ft. 4 in. long x 5 ft. 2 in. diameter, with flue 3 ft. diameter, having steam dome, and all connections complete, for SALE. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Calves.—THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
20 fat calves, just arrived from the Hunter.

Prime Fat Cattle, per steamer from the Clarence.

At the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. De V. Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, on account of Messrs. Bundock and Barnes, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
80 prime fat cattle, in lots.

Prime Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. Prendergrast, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
120 prime fat weighty bullocks, in lots.

Prime Fat Sheep.

At the Yards, Hunter-street, on MONDAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. B. Bettington, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat wedders, in prime condition.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John H. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
894 prime fat wethers, very superior.

G. M. PITT has for SALE, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
206 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his Wammerawa Station, Mole, Lower Macquarie.

H. R. REID sells Hides and Bones, this morning, at 10.15, at his Stores, Clarence-st.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, maize, &c.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 12 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, hay, straw, maize, &c.; at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 11,
A superior milch cow, very quiet.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at the Depot, 775, George-street South,
10 a.m., at Railway—Hay, straw, corn, and wood.
11 a.m., at Depot—Butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, poultry, suckers, tobacco, and other farm produce.
2 p.m., at Depot—Fruit and other produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones
Beef, hams, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Carcase beef and mutton.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, September 7th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 casks tallow
1050 hides
Mess beef
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, Glebe.

FRIDAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by a lady giving up housekeeping to sell by auction, on the Premises, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, Glebe, THIS DAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising sofas, dining tables, chairs, chiffoniers, chests of drawers, washstands, china, glass, stove, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

By virtue of Bill of Sale.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mrs. Martha Benyon, licensed victualler, George-street North,
Lease of premises, bar fixtures, pianoforte, superior household furniture, and effects.

Postponed Sale.

Superior and Substantial Furniture and Effects.

JAMES O. BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell, on the premises of Mr. Thomas Page, the Steam Engine Hotel, Haymarket, on MONDAY next, 10th September.
Terms, cash.

Soap Works, Botany.

To Soap Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, September 7th, on the premises, Soap Works, Botany, on account of the present proprietor retiring from business,
The contents of the manufactory, consisting of 2 soap-pans, one containing 6 tons of soap, the other 4 tons ditto; soap-frames, pumps, boilers, cutting-board, and all complete; furnace, bars, doors, &c.

The auctioneers beg to draw the attention of parties who may be on the look-out for such a business, as the one now offered for sale presents itself to those with a small capital.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 11th September,
Unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. William Barker, 137, Goulburn-street,
1864—December 31st, 1 lady's gold chain.
1865—March 22nd, 1 dress; April 18th, 1 silver geneva watch 9807 and gold locket; June 1st, silk dress and shawl; June 3rd, poncho and trousers; July 29th, 1 shawl; August 14th, 1 gold chain and locket; August 28th, 4 silver spoons; September 29th, 1 diamond breast pin; 22nd, 1 pair cloth trousers; October 2nd, 3 coats and 1 shawl; October 9th, 1 silk dress; November 7th, trousers, coat, and 2 mantles; December 18th, dress and shawl and 12 yards of holland.
1866—February 15th, 1 cloth vest; February 19th, silver lever 3993; February 23rd, dress; March 8th, 1 paletot; April 2nd, 1 silver geneva 1016; April 4th, 1 pair plaid trousers; April 21st, 1 gold geneva watch 26858; April 30th, silver geneva lever 10397. May 11th, gold brooch and earrings; May 16th, 1 dress; May 26th, 1 dress; May 29th, 1 shawl. Also, A large number of bundles of five shillings and under.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Nowlan.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, 266, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of new and substantial household furniture.
N.B.—Particulars in future issues.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Jewellery, fancy goods
Boots and shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Six H.P. Horizontal Engine and Boiler
Improved Iron-frame Chaff-cutting Machine
Two Eccentric Sole Leather Cutting Machines.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and others requiring steam power.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 10th September.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Messrs. Chapman, Brothers to sell by public auction, on the ground adjoining their premises, No. 782, George street, on MONDAY, 10th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
One six-h.p. horizontal engine, 15 inch stroke, 8 inch bore, with governors, force pump, &c.; also portable tubular boiler, supplied with piping, safety valve, and mountings, all in complete working order
One No. 3 improved iron frame chaff-cutting machine, by Garratt and Son, with fly wheel, three knives driving pulley 24 inches by 4 inches, all complete for horse or steam power.
Two 20-inch eccentric sole leather cutting machines, for hand or steam power.
Terms, cash.

10½ lb. Woolpacks.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ben Lomond, from London.

FRIDAY, 7th, at half-past 10.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, adjoining their present premises, THIS DAY, 7th,
N in diamond,
1—50 10½ lb. woolpacks, slightly
3—50 ditto ditto, much
4 and 5—2 bales, each 50 ditto, ditto
13, 14, 17—3 ditto ditto, slightly.
Terms, net cash before delivery.

Patna Rice.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Adrienne, Hardoes, from Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, 12th instant.

At the Australian Bonded Stores, at half-past 10 sharp.

To Wholesale Storekeepers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at half-past 10 sharp,
Ex Adrienne,
P in diamond,
89 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged by sea water
31 ditto ditto, damaged by ship.
H over G,
228 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged by sea water
26 ditto ditto, damaged by ship.
Terms, cash.

Patna Rice.

Balance of the cargo ex Adrienne.

For positively unreserved sale,
To close the shipment prior to the departure of the Mail.

WEDNESDAY, September 12th,
At the Australian Bonded Stores.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 10,
Ex Adrienne,
P in diamond.
1380 bags finest table Patna rice.
In lots to suit buyers.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Buyers for the Country Trade, and others.

New Goods ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions, &c.
Detailed particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th September.

Final Clearing-out Sale.

Prior to Removal.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of sundries, to clear out prior to removal.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 7th September.

GLASSWARE.

To close accounts for the Mail.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts for the mail,
Invoices of assorted glassware.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th September, 1866.

☞ Highly IMPORTANT and PEREMPTORY UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE.
** FOR CASH.

☞ At the Stores of Mr. John Jacobs, opposite the Post Office Hotel, York street.

To all who have cash
To Grocers
To Chairmakers
To Upholsterers
To Storekeepers
To Publicans
To General Dealers and
The Public generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Stores of Mr. John Jacobs, THIS DAY, 7th September 1866, at 11 prompt,
The whole of the valuable stock of merchandise, without any reserve, viz.:—
Ex Harvest Home,
20 cases Hora's hair oil
5 casks Taylor's hams
1 case Compton's breakfast bacon.
Ex Ben Lomond,
50 cases Whybrow's pint pickles
20 cases ditto ½-pint salad oil
2 cases Batger's lemon, citron, and orange peels.
Also,
15 chests finest congou teas
44 boxes ditto ditto
20 boxes mixed spice
24 kegs fine Spanish olives
2 bags nutmegs
4 cases Dowler's and Hynam's wax vestas
1700 sugar mats
4 cases pipes
25 cases brandy.
Ex Lady Octavia,
18 hogsheads No. 3 Bass's ale, new brew
And
21 cases volunteer cartridges
98 cases American chairs, assorted, together with miscellaneous sundries, &c., &c.
☞ Every lot offered will be sold without the least reserve, as Mr. J. Jacobs is going out of business, and has gone to Manly Beach to spend the day.
Terms, cash.
☞ All buyers can have Turtle Soup for LUNCH, at the Post Office Hotel, by paying for it.

In the Insolvent Estates of Mary Watson, M. Asson, D. Price, William Thompson, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignees to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 141, King-street East,
Household furniture and effects
Drapery, consisting of silk dresses and shawls, camlet, French delaines, coburgs, muslins, pairs of pants, boots, &c.
Watches, tool-chest and contents, kitchen utensils
Beer-engines, counter, and sundries.
Colt's revolvers, and sundry effects too numerous to mention.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, September 7.

American Octagon Lever Clocks
Ditto Eight-day Striking Clocks.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases American clocks, assorted.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, September 7th.

13 Cases Goods, just landed,

At Chandler and Co.'s Auction Rooms, 229, George-street.

1 Case B. M. Tea and Coffee Pots
1 Ditto Electro-plated Ware, Cruet Frames
Liquor Frames, Butter Coolers
Tea Spoons, Forks, &c.
1 Case Table Cutlery, in sets and cases
1 Ditto Tea Trays, in sets
2 Ditto Concertinas
3 Ditto Havannah Cigars
3 Ditto Maple Framed Engravings
1 Ditto Revolvers, Dog Collars
Portemonnaies, Ladies' Companions
Plated Brooches, Sleeve Links
India Rubber Back Combs, Jenny Lind ditto
Poll Combs, Ladies' Belts
Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, and
A variety of Fancy Goods.

MESSRS CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, September 7th.

At Chandler and Co.'s Auction Rooms, 229, George-street.

2 Fireproof Iron Safes
3 Harmoniums.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

FRIDAY, September 7.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Dealers, and others.

Silver Keyless Hunting Watches
Ditto open faced ditto
Silver Gilt Watches
Ladies' Gold Watches
Gold Fancy Rings
Gold Hunting Watches, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of gold, silver, and gilt watches.

FRIDAY, September 7th.

At CHANDLER and CO.'S Auction Rooms, 229, George-street.

Earthenware, China, Glass, &c.
3 Crates Toilet Sets, various
2 Hogsheads W and G. Tea and Coffee Services
1 Ditto Cut Glass Decanters and Water Caraffes
2 Ditto ditto Tumblers, Wines, &c.
1 Crate assorted Earthenware
2 Casks Parian China Ornaments.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
11 packages earthenware, glass, &c.
Terms at sale.

Beche-de-mer.
5 Tons, ex Surprise.
** The whole has been landed and opened out ready for inspection, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 10th September.

To Chinese Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Surprise, from S. S. Islands,
5 tons beche-de-mer.
Now on view at the sale rooms.
Terms at sale.

CHILIAN WHEAT and BRAN
Ex Summer Cloud.

581 Bags Wheat
401 ditto Bran.

Auction Sale at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Stores, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

To Millers, Corndealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Margaret-street, on MONDAY, 10th September, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Summer Cloud,
170 bags Chilian wheat
306 ditto ditto ditto, S. D.
105 ditto ditto ditto, M. D.
70 ditto ditto bran, M. D.
331 ditto ditto ditto, S. D.
Terms, cash.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 11th September.

MAURITIUS SUGARS,
TEAS,
OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES,
and SUNDRIES.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, September 11th, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of Mauritius sugars, invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, teas, &c.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, September 8th, at half-past 10 sharp, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Saddlers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.

Two Cases, containing
15 Saddles, various.
Ex Granite City.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, September 8th, at half past 10 sharp, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Household Furniture
Pianoforte
Sterling Silver Plate
Books
Oil Paintings
China and Glass
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Cooking Stoves
Culinary Utensils
Patent Mangle, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, September 8th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, September 10th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
First-class Pianofortes.
Just landed ex Canaan, from London.

To Buyers of Pianofortes, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

Full-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Erard, 7 octaves, patent action, &c., with certificate
Elegant Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, 7 octaves, carved trussed legs, and all the latest improvements, by Messrs. Collard and Collard, with certificate of genuineness
Very pretty Rosewood Boudoir Piccolo Pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Messrs. Collard and Collard, with certificate
First-class Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by John Broadwood and Sons
An Elegant Boudoir Piccolo Pianoforte, in beautiful Walnut Case, 7 octaves, trichord, patent keyboard, and the most modern improvements, by Messrs. Egblut and Co., Bond-street
A Full-toned Oblique Trichord Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, patent action, &c., by Messrs. Egblut and Co., Bond-street
Two pretty Walnut Boudoir Pianofortes, full compass, and very sweet toned.
For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, September 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A superb shipment of first-class pianofortes, in elegant walnut and rosewood cases, manufactured by the most eminent makers in the world.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued.
The above will be on view on Saturday.

On MONDAY, September 10th, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Schoolmistresses and Parties in search of Second-hand Pianofortes.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

A sound, strong Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by Cadby
A full toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Erard.
Also,
Useful Pianofortes, by the following makers:—

Bateman	Oetzman and Plumb
Harper	Maunders
Thomas Dove	Holdernesse
Bond	Cooper.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, September 10th, at 11 o'clock,
18 second-hand pianofortes.
Terms, cash.
On view on Saturday.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of J. M. Leigh, Esq., Macquarie-street North, on an early day.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
First-class Furniture, manufactured by Snee and Sons
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s Electroplate
Richly-cut Glassware
Pianofortes, by Oetzman and Plumb, and Murphy
Large Glass Chandeliers, cut crystal
Elegant Bohemian Glass Vases and Lustres
Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Engravings
Pier Glasses, Carpets, Curtains
China Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services
Bedroom Furniture, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from J. M. Leigh, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Macquarie-street North, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

BLANDSVILLE,
Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

This beautifully situated estate, subdivided into villa sites, each having water frontage, opposite Five Dock Bay, will be sold by auction on Monday next. The steamers call at the public wharf recently erected on the estate, and lithographic plans of the subdivision can be obtained at the Rooms.
Title guaranteed under Torrens' Act.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ON MONDAY next, that first-class noted Dairy Estate,
RABY,
at the junction of the Cowpasture and Bringelly Road, comprising
3000 ACRES BY GRANT,
together with Raby Cottage and all Improvements.
Will be positively sold on MONDAY next, by order of the mortgagee.
£2500 of the purchase money can, if required, remain secured by mortgage on the estate.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

HUNTER-STREET.

EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF LAND, having a frontage of 94 FEET to HUNTER-STREET, immediately opposite Elizabeth-street, together with the TWO COTTAGES thereon, between the properties occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Stening, butchers, and Mr. Curtis's stables.
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

TITLE—Registered under Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th September,
All that valuable and extensive block of land, having a frontage of 94 FEET 2 INCHES TO HUNTER-STREET, with a depth of about 65 feet, on which are TWO BRICK COTTAGES, occupied by Mr. Hilliard, greengrocer.

☞ This is one of the most central blocks of property in the city. The position is elevated; immediately opposite Elizabeth-street, close to Macquarie-street and the Domain, while, at the same time, it is only two or three minutes' walk from Pitt and George streets, and the principal commercial portion of Sydney.
The site is admirably adapted, both in extent and situation for a CHURCH, or LARGE PUBLIC BUILDING, or for a range of SUPERIOR DWELLING HOUSES, which would command constant tenants at the highest rentals.
Special attention is directed to the sale, in one or more lots, of this choice property, which will positively take place on the above date.
Title, under Torrens' Act.
Terms at sale.

PADDINGTON.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES at the corner of UNDERWOOD and ELIZABETH STREETS, opposite Woodstock-terrace, and adjoining the properties of Mrs. HENDERSON and Mr. JOHN STEWART.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice building sites:—
LOT 1 has the following frontages, 28 feet to Underwood-street, and 115 feet to Elizabeth-street.
LOTS 2 to 4 have each 26 feet frontage to Underwood-street, with a depth of 115 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.
LOT 5 has a frontage of 26 feet to Underwood-street, with a depth of 127 feet, adjoining Mrs. Henderson's property.
LOT 6 has a frontage of 23 feet to Elizabeth-street, with a depth of 132 feet, adjoining Mr. Stewart's property.

☞ These building allotments occupy, without exception, the choicest unoccupied position on the heights of Paddington, opposite Mr. Perry's Beatham Estate, and other first-class properties. Each lot will positively be disposed of.
Particulars of title can be ascertained on application to Messrs. TEALE and GARRETT, Solicitors, King-street.
Plan of subdivision at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
4th September, 1866.
ROBERT GRAY V. JAMES STANDEN AND JAMES PIPER.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Rooms of Mr. John Solomon, 309, George-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
A quantity of drapery, haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth (4th) day of July, 1866, in a Cause wherein JOHN FRANKLIN M'MULLEN, as Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, is plaintiff, and JOSHUA PETER BELL and others are defendants, and with the approbation of the Primary Judge in Equity,
Mr. ROBERT KELLETT,
the person approved by the said Primary Judge, will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The following first-class pastoral property, viz.:—
CUMKILLENBAR STATION, DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT,
together with about 37,000 sheep, horses, stores, implements, &c., &c.
The above first-class sheep station property, consists of about 106,000 acres, of which 1797 are purchased, and the following sheep, &c.

Weaners	..	7615	Stud flock	..	1250
Ewes and hoggetts		3556	Wedders, 2 years old		4933
2 years old	..	3107	Ditto, 3 years old ..		2497
3 years old	..	3181	Ditto, 4 years old ..		4216
4 years old	..	2190	Aged	.. ..	2238
Aged ..	..	2285	Rams	.. ..	1011

Total, more or less. 37,000

The country is well grassed, herbed, and watered by the North Branch of Myall Creek and several dams, reservoirs, and wells, constructed at a large outlay, where the natural water supply was insufficient.
The improvements are new and substantial, consisting of a large woolshed, head station house, stores, cottages, &c., Paddock and drafting and killing yards, and all other convenience pertaining to a really first-class station. The station is well supplied with horses, drays, and every essential for working a first-class station.
The capabilities of the station are estimated at 70,000 sheep, and under fencing would in all probability carry twice that number.
To further particulars, and as to terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, or to Messrs. Roberts and Hart, Messrs. Keane and Fowles, Queen-street, Brisbane; or to Mr. J. M. Thompson, Ipswich.
REYNOLDS BELL, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471079

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL LAWS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife, SARAH ANN, THIS (Friday) MORNING, 7th instant; the procession to move from his residence, Junction-street, Sheriff's Gardens, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. SAMUEL MAYES are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from the residence of Mr. G. R. Turner, George-street (near Raglan-street), Waterloo Estate, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and SON, Undertakers, William and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, next the School, Camperdown, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street, near Pitt-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. BENJAMIN CAKE, coach trimmer, are invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his residence, Marian-street, Redfern, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George street, opposite Christ Church.

Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Lights, and Harbours, Sydney, 10th July, 1866.

THE following alterations and additions have been made in the signals at Fort Phillip, for giving publicity to the arrival of the mail.

1. On the arrival of the Suez Mail at Adelaide, instead of being notified by the Company's flag only, it will be notified by a ball and the flag,—the ball being hoisted above the flag, on the semaphore mast-head.

*** On the arrival of the Mail at Melbourne, it will be notified as heretofore, by hoisting the Company's flag above a ball, on the semaphore mast-head.

2. On the arrival of the mail at Sydney (by Suez or Panama), it will be notified by the ordinary descriptive flag and numerical pendants having a ball between them, the Company's flag being hoisted at the same time on the semaphore mast-head.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Superintendent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted upon every description of PROPERTY. Losses caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled with PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES granted either with or without participation in PROFITS, or for SHORT PERIODS payable during the LIFETIME of the assured, and also on JOINT LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, or for the WHOLE TERM of LIFE, payable ONE month after proof.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital .... £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
Last Twelve Nights of
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. George Case) and
Mr. GEORGE CASE,
previous to their departure from the colonies.
Last Four Nights of that Extraordinary Illusion,
THE PROTEAN CABINET,
THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW, for most positively the only times, the New Entertainment,
"ODDS AND ENDS,"
including those favourite impersonations,
JEREMIAH BRUSH (the Barber),
Dickens's Comic Scene,
SAIREY GAMP and BETSY PRIG.
The Matrimonial Episode,
Sir Everard and Lady May Flutterly.
SIMS REEVES
will sing, for the first time, the favourite Scena, "Still so gently o'er me stealing."
Last Two Nights of
The GERMAN BAND.
Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved seats, 2s; gallery 1s. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Places secured at Messrs. Anderson's, 360, George-street.

Last night but three of the PROTEAN CABINET.

A NIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE.
MISS AITKEN
will give one of her celebrated Entertainments at the
MASONIC HALL,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, September 6th, when the admission to all parts of the Hall will be
ONE SHILLING.
(Entrance from Clarence-street.)
The Hon. J. BOWIE WILSON, Esq., Minister for Lands will take the chair,
The programme will include selections from
MACBETH.
First time in Sydney,
THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT,
and a number of most
POPULAR PIECES.
*** A very limited number of reserved seats (entrance from York-street), 4s each, may be obtained of Messrs. Elvy and Co., and Anderson and Son (only), till 2 o'clock on Saturday.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street.
NEW ADDITIONS.
Madame SOHIER has just returned from New Zealand, where she has secured, at considerable expense, the following casts:—Horomona, Heremita, Mokomoko, Hokaria, the murderers of the Rev. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon; Captain Jarvey, recently executed at Dunedin, for poisoning his wife; and James Stack, the murderer of the Finnigans.
Also, a life-like figure of G. V. BROOKE, in his celebrated character of Virginius, has been added.
Admission, one shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

PANORAMIC VIEWS.
TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street,
THIS (Friday) EVENING.
Messrs. ASSHERTON beg to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that they were compelled, in consequence of unforeseen circumstances, to postpone the exhibition of the Panoramic Views to FRIDAY, September 7th.
Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved, 2s; back, 1s. Tickets of reserved seats can be obtained at the Hall.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, this evening.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BALL.
A COMPLIMENTARY BALL to Mr. WILLIAM CLARK will be held at his ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 103, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866.

Double ticket (to admit lady and gentleman) ..	£0 15 0
Gentleman's ditto ..	0 10 6
Lady's ditto ..	0 7 6

May be obtained from the following gentlemen of the committee:—Mr. P. O'Dowd, Commercial Wharf, King-street; Cannon, Brothers, 208, Pitt-street; Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, 25, Erskine-street; Mr. J. J. Moore, George-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee........ Mr. R. Tolano.
This present FRIDAY EVENING, September 7th,
Most astonishing success of
Mr. W. O'NEIL,
the great Irish Comedian.
The entertainments will commence with Lover's Hibernian drama, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy .... Mr. W. O'Neil.
Songs—"Shillalah Gramachree," and "Kill or Cure" .... Mr. W. O'Neil.
Jockey Hornpipe .... Miss Amy Chambers.
To conclude with the laughable Irish farce of
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy .... Mr. W. O'Neil.
Songs—"When Johnny comes Marching Home," (with drum accompaniment, and "The Birth of St. Patrick."
On SATURDAY, Re-appearance of Mr. G. H. ROGERS.
Upper Circle, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. HEIR.—The Angel of the Attic.

PRINCE OF WALES Opera House.—Professor Taylor's extraordinary performances on the Skating Rink.

PRINCE OF WALES Opera House.—Doctors superseded. Good health, splendid exercise. Skating Rink.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Six lessons a Guinea. Monthly tickets, £1 10s.

PROFESSOR TAYLOR in attendance every day from 2 till 5, and from 9 to 11.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.
Café de Paris, King-street.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 7th.
GRAND RACE NIGHT.
New Music, Comic Songs, Choruses, Ballads.
Immense hit—new Comic Song, "The Topics of the Day."
Admission by refreshment ticket.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.—Annual FESTIVAL, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.—Two Steamers will leave alternately, Circular Quay (where Manly Boats run) at quarter to 10, at 11, and at quarter to 12. Return from Balmoral 4 punctually, and at half-past 5. Tickets 2s. 6d. each, at School-house, or on board.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.
SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th SEPTEMBER.
PATRON—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER—John Lackey, Esq.
TREASURER—J. De V. Lamb, Esq.
STARTER—W. G. Henfrey, Esq.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.
FIRST RACE.—To start at 1.30.—The (Spring) BRUIE STAKES of 9 sov. each, h. ft.; 90 sov. added; 1 mile; second horse 18 sov. from the prize. 5 subs.
SECOND RACE.—To start at 2.45.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 6 sov. each, with 60 sov. added; 1½ mile. Second horse 12 sov. out of the prize. The winner to be sold by auction, &c., &c., &c. 10 subs.
THIRD RACE.—To start at 3.45.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 10 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 100 sov. added; 1½ mile. Second horse 20 sov. from the prize. 12 subs.
FOURTH RACE.—To Start at 4.30.—The SCURRY STAKES of 2 sov. each, with 25 sov. added, for all horses; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20; the amount if any, realised in excess of that sum to go the fund. Post entrance, 1 sov., to close at 4.20.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.
FIRST RACE.—To start at 1 p.m.—The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 40 sov., added to a sweepstakes of 4 sov. each; ¾ mile. 9 subs.
SECOND RACE.—To start at 1.45.—The GRAND STAND PLATE of 90 sov.; 1½ mile. 10 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.—The WAVERLEY HANDICAP of 9 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by 24th August, with 90 sov. added 1¾ mile; second horse 18 sov. from the prize. 8 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45.—The RANDWICK PLATE of 200 sov.; 3 miles. 14 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.30.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, 30 sov. added, for all winners, except those of the Scurry Stakes, for which, and all beaten horses, the entrance is optional, but acceptance obligatory. Entrances for such will close at 4.10. 1½ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.
All declaration of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr. Buchan Thomson's office previous to 4 p.m. of the respective days named, and those of the Great Metropolitan Stake declared on the 17th August must be accompanied by £4, OTHERWISE IT WILL NOT BE A DECLARATION.

RANDWICK SPRING RACES.
CHARGES at the Gate for ADMISSION TO THE COURSE.

	s.	d.
Each person on foot or in vehicle ..	1	0
" Horseman ..	2	6
" Horse drawing ..	0	6
Pair of wheels ..	0	6

Admission to Saddling Paddock and Grand Stand:—

By TICKETS, Gentlemen..	10s 6d each.	
Ladies ..	5s 0d "	
Children ..	2s 6d "	

which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer; or of Mr. Moffit, stationer, Pitt-street; and at the office on the course.
Gentlemen's Tickets for the last three days, 21s.

TRAINERS and PROFESSIONAL JOCKEYS will receive tickets of admission to the saddling paddock on application to the Clerk of the Course previous to 10 a.m.
ONE GROOM will be admitted in charge of each racehorse.
NO HORSE whatever will be admitted into the saddling paddock on the plea of coming in with a racehorse.
RACEHORSES will enter the saddling paddock by the door at the west end.
NO EQUIPAGES or horses (racers excepted) will be admitted to the saddling paddock on any pretence whatever, except by Cards of Admission.
MEMBERS' HORSES and CARRIAGES will be admitted to the yard erected specially for them on PRODUCTION OF MEMBERS' TICKETS.
NO OMNIBUSES will be admitted inside the gate of the Course grounds.
Owing to the great inconvenience arising from owners or trainers failing to give notice of the withdrawal of horses in proper time, their attention is particularly requested to the following Rule of the A. J. C., which will be rigidly enforced during the forthcoming meeting:—
VI. All persons intending to withdraw horses are required to give notice to that effect to the Secretary or Clerk of the Scales, at least half-an-hour before starting. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this rule shall pay a fine, to be imposed by the Stewards, not exceeding 25 sovereigns, to the race fund, and no horse shall be considered struck out of his engagements unless such notice shall have been given, but shall be liable for his whole stake.
The start for each race during the forthcoming meeting will take place punctually at the advertised time, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the warning bell will be rung twenty minutes previous to that time. The second bell will be rung for saddling, and the third bell will be rung in time for horses leaving the saddling paddock to reach the starting post.
The bell last rung will be shown by the signal post, to which trainers and jockeys are enjoined to pay particular attention, in order that they, with the horse, may be ready to leave the paddock on the ringing of the "go to the post" bell; for in all cases of their failing to be at the post at the specified time of starting, the start will take place without them, and the trainer and jockey will be subject to a fine of five pounds each (vide Rule V.), which will be rigidly enforced.
To JOCKEYS.—XVI.—The Stewards shall have power to impose a fine, not exceeding £5, on any jockey not appearing, in their opinion, in a thoroughly clean and appropriate dress. The owner of the horse which he may be engaged to ride shall nevertheless be held responsible for the proper condition of the colours; and any jockey who shall be fined in respect thereof shall be entitled to recover the amount from such owner; and any such owner refusing to indemnify such jockey shall be disqualified from entering or starting a horse until such fine shall have been paid.
BUCHAN THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

RANDWICK RACES.—The Public are requested to bring the exact change, as no change can conveniently be given at the Gate.
W. LAMROCK, Lessee.

HOMEBUSH MAIDEN PLATE.
EASTER MONDAY, April 22nd, 1867.
HOMEBUSH MAIDEN PLATE of ten sovereigns each, half forfeit, only two sovereigns if declared on or before April 1st, with 150 sovereigns added, for all maiden horses at the time of entrance (including winners of two-year old stakes); penalties for winning thereafter, once 5 lbs., twice or more 7 lbs., 1½ mile; second horse, twenty sovereigns from the prize, and the third to save his stake. Entrance, £7 10s. Entrances will be received from this date, and to close on the day of general entry.
SAMUEL JENNER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

OPEN BOAT, Nell Gwynne, to be RAFFLED To-Night, at 8 o'clock. M'Grath and Punch's.

LIVERIES.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY having just imported DRAB DEVON LIVERY COATS, loose and double-breasted, with cape, &c., solicit the attention of gentlemen requiring such for their coachmen.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.
FOURTEENTH LIST.
Proceeds of an amateur concert given by ladies and gentlemen of Windsor, at the School of Arts, Windsor, on Tuesday, the 28th August.. .. £21 9 6
Collected in the district of Singleton, forwarded by Mr. H. P. Stacy.

Joint Stock Bank, Singleton	£53 5 0	Mr Richard Brownlow	£1 1 0

Collected at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

W. Coles	£1 0 0	G. Talbot	£2 0 0
J. P. Mackenzie	5 0 0	J. Clinch	0 2 6
John Evans	1 1 0	James Booth	1 0 0
Hugh M'Master	0 10 0		
Mrs. E. Aspinall	3 0 0		£16 13 6
James Mitchell	3 0 0		

Collected by Mr. THOMAS BLACK, A.S.N. Co.'s Agent, Raymond Terrace.

Thomas Black	£2 0 0	Mr. Fraser	£0 5 0
Thomas Johnstone	0 5 0	Edward Gard	0 2 6
A Friend	0 5 0	Mrs. Martin	0 2 6
Mrs. Cuckney	0 5 0	George Cook	0 3 0
Alexander Fraser	0 2 6	Mr. Neal	0 2 0
W. Scully	0 5 0	John Dennett	0 2 6
John Richardson	0 5 0	John Elkin	0 2 0
Thomas Wilson	0 2 6	A. H. Jacob	2 0 0
W. Gardney	0 2 6	W. Combes	0 2 6
Mr. Campbell	0 2 6	A. B. Portus	2 0 0
M Gregor	0 2 6	Captain Wantipool	0 2 0
Taylor	0 2 6		
W. Bowden, sen.	0 5 0	Rev. P. O. Quinlivan	1 1 0
Mrs. Fraser	0 5 0		
Mrs. T. Carpenter	0 2 0	H. J. Bolding	2 2 0
T. Bowden	0 2 6	A. Windeyer	3 3 0
G. Budd	1 1 0	Robert Gordon	0 10 0
W. Kent	0 3 0	Joseph Dennette	0 5 0
Mr. Shean	0 2 6	H. M'Namarra	0 2 6
Holwell	0 2 6	Mr. Worboy	0 2 6
Fox	0 1 0	Mrs. Pitt	0 5 0
Taylor	0 1 6	Thomas Parsons	0 5 0
Thomas Waugh	0 2 6	Miss Bryant	0 2 6
Mr. Mountain	0 2 6	H. Dennett	0 2 6
Miss M'Neal	0 1 6	W. Slards	0 2 6
Mr. Campbell	0 2 6	D. Alderton	0 5 0
Markham	0 1 0	J. R. Blomfield	0 10 0
Mrs. Blomfield	0 10 0	Jonas Foot	0 5 0
V. J. S. Blomfield	0 5 0	John Austin	0 5 0
H. A. Blomfield	0 5 0	Thomas Garrett	0 5 0
Mrs. Kite	0 2 6	John Goswell	0 5 0
Mr. Stephen Davis	0 5 0	Stranger	0 2 6
Adam M'Donough	0 2 6	R. T. B. Gatter, Otterley	2 0 0
W. Bowden, jun.	0 2 6		
Samuel Baker	0 2 6	Richard Carroll	0 2 6
Mr. Finey	0 2 6		
Brown	0 5 0	Total	£26 8 6
James Moy	0 2 6		

Collected by Mr. JOHN SHERLOCK.

Mr. John Wilson	£1 1 0	Peter Nicoll	£0 5 0
Patrick Sherlock	1 1 0	C. Allen	0 1 0
John Logan	0 10 0	J. Reynolds	0 10 0
John Murphy	1 0 0		
O. Higgins	0 10 6		£4 18 6

Collected by Mr. H. WESTCOTT, Botany Waterworks.

H. Westcott	£0 10 6	John Green	£0 2 6
S. Ensor	0 5 0	James Doel	0 2 6
John Anderson	0 10 6	Leonard Maxwell	0 2 6
John Puckridge	0 5 0	F. Godding	0 2 6
John M'Farland	0 5 0	George Smedley	0 2 6
Joseph Ensor	0 2 6	Charles Stratford	0 2 6
A. Barter	0 5 0	William Strutton	0 2 6
J. Fraser	0 2 6	Charles Howe	0 2 6
S. Jones	0 2 6	William Gambell	0 2 6
E. Kelly	0 2 6		
Robert Curtis	0 2 6		£3 16 0

Collected at the Surveyor-General's Office.

W. R. Davidson	£1 1 0	A. Williams	£0 10 0
J. S. Adams	0 10 6	C. A. Thurlow	0 5 0
William Thomas	0 5 0	J. W. Ellis	0 5 0
J. P. Langley	0 5 0	Alex. Johnson	0 5 0
William Houston	0 2 6	W. C. Edwards	0 2 6
W. Mylecharane	0 2 6	C. E. Neate	0 2 6
F. W. Croft	0 2 6	John Wiseman	0 2 6
W. D. Haylock	0 2 6	F. W. Rutter	0 2 6
J. Edwards	0 2 6	J. Stack	0 2 6
H. Kendall	0 2 6	John Davidson	0 2 6
J. Chambers	0 2 6	George Lewis	0 2 6
Herbert Croft	0 2 6	J. F. Loxton	0 5 0
Frank Williams	0 2 6	S. G. W. Bennett	0 5 0
John Underwood	0 2 6	R. S. Crummer	0 2 6
T. H. Lewis	0 5 0	F. E. C. Finch	0 5 0
R. W. Newman	0 5 0	W. A. Tregrouse	0 2 6
Albert Maclean	0 5 0	J. A. C. W.	0 2 6
T. Stewart	0 5 0	J. L.	0 2 6
W. Treeman	0 2 6	A. Menzies	0 2 6
R. B. Reeves	0 5 0	A. W. Love	0 2 6
J. Healy	0 2 6	W. Macdonell	0 2 6
William Webster	0 2 6		
B.	0 2 6	Total	£8 16 6

THE DERBY DUST COAT.
The EPSOM PALETOT.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY will show THIS MORNING a small but very choice parcel of the above gentlemanly garments, which have received so much favour with the nobility at home.
They have also imported for the Spring Meetings—
The new Dust Veils, Turbans
Patent Driving Gloves
Patent Riding and Hip Belts
New Ties, Scarfs, &c.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have just opened, ex Harlaw,
A very Magnificent Variety of
EMBROIDERED, LACE, APLIQUE, and SWISS MUSLIN CURTAINS,
(4½, 5, 5½, and 5¾ yards long).
The above are extra sizes, and the richest designs ever seen in the colonies, being imported expressly for the palatial mansions now erecting in the suburbs of Sydney.
Families are politely invited to inspect them.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY especially solicit LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES to inspect their superb importations of
CARPETS and RUGS
just landed from the HARLAW and other ships.
This large and valuable accession to their previously extensive stock has put them in possession of some of the MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS ever produced; in fact, many of the patterns are those adopted by the ENGLISH NOBILITY for their mansions at the West-end of London.
Being in periodical communication with and personally known to the following ENGLISH FIRMS, D. J. and Co. can present, for the approbation of their customers, the choice of LATEST PATTERNS, as they issue from their LOOMS.
CROSSLEY and SONS, Halifax
HENDERSON and CO., Durham
TEMPLETON and CO., Glasgow
WOODWARD, and GROSVENOR } Kidderminster
} The most eminent manufacturers in the WORLD.
Their stock will consist of (when the whole are opened) upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED PIECES CARPET (hand and power loom included).
Patent AXMINSTER — Patent WILTON
BRUSSELS — TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
VELVET PILE — TAPESTRY VELVET
KIDDERMINSTER — Patent VICTORIA FELT
DRUGGETS — FELT SQUARES,
with suitable RUGS to match EVERY CARPET.
These importations embrace patterns entirely different to those lately in use.
The PRICES have been fixed at the LOWEST remunerative RATES, and the qualities are the same as those which have gained for their house a high reputation.

PATENT FLOORCLOTHS.—New and choice Designs in MARBLE, CARPET, and PAVEMENT PATTERNS, From 2 feet to 24 feet wide.
Warranted well seasoned and of the very best make.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Furnishing Drapers, 351, George-street.

CARPETS.—HODGSON and ALBERY have just received a shipment of very superior goods in
4 and 5 FRAME BRUSSELS
PATENT TAPESTRY
RICH VELVET PILE,
All new patterns with rugs to match.
Carpets made and laid by first-class workmen.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, 351, George-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER ELLORA.—Four Cases Lyons and Spitalfields Silks, bought advantageously in the European markets, will be sold at the following reduced prices:—
No. 1, £1 15s 6d the dress, cost in England £2 15s
No. 2, £2 2s the dress, cost in Paris 88 francs or £3 10s
No. 3, £2 5s the dress, cost in Paris 100 francs or £4
No. 4, £2 7s 6d the dress, cost in Paris 113 francs or £4 10s
No. 5, £2 12s 6d the dress, cost in Paris 126 francs, or £5
White, silver grey, pink, violine, Cuir, Humboldt, new green, Azuline, and all the new shades in self coloured French glacés.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

WE ARE UNRIVALLED for Variety of Choice in NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
BAULKE and ARDERN.
WE ARE NOW SHOWING our NEW SHAPE MANTLES, in rich Imperial Glace, elaborately trimmed.
PLAIN WHITE and FANCY BERNOUSE MANTLES.
THE NEW REVERSIBLE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE JACKETS and SHAWLS.
MILLINERY.
LADIES SHOULD SEE our PARISIAN BONNET, at £1 1s.
BAULKE and ARDERN.
OPENED THIS DAY,
10 CASES of STRAW HATS, in the following new shapes:—
Bangor — Athlone
Zetland — Guilford
Orwell — Rochester
Frome — Leah
Sandgate — Huntingdon.
BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street.

DENISON HOUSE.
Woollens — Men's Clothing
Men's Mercery — Tailoring
Boys' Clothing — Hats, Caps, and General Outfits.
THOMPSON and GILES invite inspection of the above goods, imported on a scale of unusual magnitude, all of which, being purchased for cash in the home and Continental markets, they can confidently assert that for cheapness, variety, and excellence of quality Denison House stands unrivalled in the Australian colonies.
60 cases of the following goods are now open, containing as follows:—
WOOLLENS, in the selection of which great care has been bestowed, and consist of materials and textures peculiarly suitable for this climate, combining lightness and durability, with wooded colours, all cloths and tweeds warranted genuine West of England. 300 pieces of woollens have been manufactured to our order, and emanate from the most celebrated looms in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, so that gentlemen selecting from these goods can depend on excellence of cut, workmanship, and punctuality.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.—For success in this branch, we rely chiefly on garments of our own manufacture, which possess many advantages over English imported slops, in style, cut, and trimming; whilst our prices shall be strictly moderate, so as to satisfy the closest buyer. An inspection of our immense stock of cloths and West of England tweeds will show that we contemplate entering heavily into the manufacturing department, and no effort will be wanting to supply the public with genuine cheap and superior clothing.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, also of our own manufacture. We are showing
Zouave
Knickerbocker tunic
Paletot jacket
Prince Imperial
Boulevard, and other suits.
The enormous increase of business in this particular branch has induced us to give it our marked attention, producing every novelty, and keeping an immense stock always on hand.
In the WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT, our stock comprises
Broadcloths, the very finest
Tweeds, zephyr, derby, and dust meltons
Meltons, all the new colours, for ladies' habits
Venetians, single cassimeres, doeskins
Fancy drills and ducks, washing vestings, &c.
Also, HOOPER'S PATENT ELASTICS, imported at the request of many gentlemen who tested their excellence during the last cricketing season. These goods are unrivalled for durability and comfort to the wearer.
The stock of MEN'S MERCERY is very attractive, including
Silk crimean shirts; collars, in all new shapes
Parisian scarfs, ties, and gloves
Persian, Indian and China puggarees
Hosiery of every description, &c., &c.
Also, HATS, such as black, Paris, drab felt, drab shell, straw, tuscan, &c.; and Boys' CAPS in endless variety.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House.

REMOVING TO OUR NEW PREMISES.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, respectfully beg to state that they are now holding a drapery sale, previous to their removal to those new and more commodious premises now building for them by John Hill, Esq.; and in order to clear out as much of our present stock as possible, we respectfully state to the ladies of Sydney and country, that the whole of the goods have been carefully gone through, and re-marked at such prices as must command a very ready sale.
In our silk department will be found the largest stock of black and coloured silks in any of the Australian colonies, comprising—
Bright black glace silk, 2s 4½d yard, worth 3s 3d
Bright black glace silk, 2s 6½d, well worth 3s 9d
Bright black ducape, 3s 3d yard, worth 4s
Bright and heavy corded silks, 5s 6d yard, yard wide
Bright black glace silk, 3s 9d yard, 36 inches wide
Beautiful gro. grain silk, 5s 9d, worth 9s
10,000 yards fancy silks, 32s full dress
7000 yards fancy striped silks, 38s dress
4000 yards checked silks, 40s full dress
30 shades in plain silks, from 45s dress
The Irish poplin made for the Indian market and purchased for cash, 36s full dress, 12 yards, worth in Dublin 4½ guineas
3400 yards remnants fancy silks, at 1s 9d yard
The Fancy Dress Department consists of the following goods, well worthy of notice.
14,000 yards checked mohairs at 7d yard, worth 1s
12,000 yards mohairs at 5½d yard, worth 10d
1500 yards cross-overs, 8½d yard
1700 yards printed delaines, 10½d yard, worth 1s 4d
1300 yards Mexican cloth, 1s yard
1800 yards corded tabinettes, 1s 2d yard
20 pieces coloured French merinos, 1s 9½d yard
Ladies in mourning are invited to inspect our stock of black coburgs, alpacas, delaines, and all other black goods too numerous to mention.
We respectfully invite Housekeepers, and all persons furnishing, to look at our Manchester goods before making purchases in any other establishment.
Good white calico, 5d per yard
Horrockses' longcloths 7½d per yard
Sheetings, prints, counterpanes, quilts, blankets
Towellings, linings, diapers, and all other goods much below English cost
In the fancy department will be found stays, stockings, ribbons, belts, silk ties, collars and cuffs, parachutes, and all other goods equally cheap.
Our Black Silk Mantles and Shawls we now offer at almost fabulous prices. Yachting jackets and mantles, from 21s each; the new silk mantle, 30s, worth 45s; the very best silk mantle, 40s, worth 80s; shawls, from 7s to 10s, cost in England 15s; black crapes, 1s 6d per yard, worth 3s. All must be sold, regardless of cost.
FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street.

RANDWICK RACES.—Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Gloves of every description
Dust overcoats from 21s each
Tweed Overcoats from 21s each
Gossamer Veils and Netted Silk Falls, green and blue
Gentlemen's Rich Scarfs, suitable for the occasion.
S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
JUST OPENED,
A Splendid Assortment in Gentlemen's Light Summer Tweed
SUITS, DUST COATS, and CAPES,
FOR THE RACES
FOR THE RACES—
The Sporting Suit, all colours, from 35s to 45s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Down-the-Road Suits, from 40s to 50s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Indispensable Dust Coat, from 25s to 30s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Pride of the Field Suit, from 50s to 55s.
FOR THE RACES—
Tweed Waterproof Inverness Capes, from 25s to 35s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Tweed Driving Suit, from 43s to 50s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Sportsman's Pride Suits, from 45s to 55s.
FOR THE RACES—
The Down-the-Road Sac Coat, from 20s to 30s.
FOR THE RACES—
Light Tweed Riding Sac Coats, from 18s 6d to 27s.
FOR THE RACES—
Light Tweed Suits, to match, from 35s to 45s.
FOR THE RACES—
Summer Tweed Suits, just opened, from 40s to 50s.
FOR THE RACES—
Summer Tweed Sac Coats, just opened, from 17s to 28s.
FOR THE RACES—
Summer Coats and Capes, for the Road.
FOR THE RACES—
The best investment COHEN'S Suits.
FOR THE RACES—
With COHEN'S Waterproof Capes you can lay on the field.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street, Opposite the Telegraph Office.
METHOD OF TRADING—
All Goods marked plain figures.
All Goods exchanged if not approved of.
N.B.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-st., opposite the Fruit Markets, not the Haymarket. Tweed Trousers, to measure, any style, 15s. Black Cloth Trousers, to order, any style, from 20s.

NEW DRESSES FOR SEPTEMBER.
Crystal silk grenadines, for summer dresses, 10½d, 12½d yd.
Mozambique, elegant material, new fabric, 1s 3½d yard
Arcadian organdie muslins, fast colours, 12½d yard
Takeline lustre, striped, new colours, 6½d yard
Wire ground coloured balzorines, 12s 9d for 18 yards
Balmoral crapes, plain colours, new shades, 1s 6d yard
Imperial striped and checked Arabian silks, 2 guineas
Black glace silk, Lyons manufacture, 2s 11d yard
French cambrics, elegant designs, 10½d yard.
THE RACES AND FETES.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU have just received an assortment of fashionable BONNETS from Paris, of every shape and style now worn. 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, 25s.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill.

A CHIEF MATE Wanted for Berengaria. Apply Towns' Wharf.

AN experienced MILLINER required. Apply, before 11 a.m. on Saturday, D. Jones and Co.

A VERY useful young Man in business, wants a SITUATION in a Cap maker's Business, or in any other business; he is a cap maker by trade. N. B., HERALD Office.

A MILLINER and DRESSMAKER wants a SITUATION in a country store; would assist as Saleswoman. Address M. S., General Post Office, Sydney.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The management being about to become vacant, written applications, with testimonials, are invited from gentlemen thoroughly competent to fulfil its duties, to be sent in under cover to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, on or before the 1st day of October proximo. Samuel Clark, Manager.
Sydney, 4th September.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, Randwick.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT to the Schoolmistress; salary, £40 a year, with board and residence. Also a second SUB-MATRON; salary, £40 a year, with board and residence. Applications to be addressed to the hon. Secretary, Rev. A. Stephen, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY next, the 11th instant.
Alfred H. Stephen, Hon. Sec.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, Randwick.—Wanted, a competent CLERK who is well acquainted with keeping books by double entry. Salary, £150 per annum. Testimonials as to character and ability to be forwarded to the hon. Secretary, Rev. A. Stephen, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 11th instant. The day of election will be notified in next Wednesday's paper, the 12th.
A. H. Stephen, Hon. Sec.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, at Michaelmas, in or near Sydney, an ENGAGEMENT, by a young Lady, to Teach Children under 12 years of age, English, with Music and Singing. References to the Rev. E. Smith, Parsonage, Campbelltown.

MORNING GOVERNESS wanted for two young ladies under twelve years of age. Apply, by letter only, stating terms and qualifications, to Mrs. Scott, St. Paul's College, Newtown.

PIG IRON.—Wanted, to Purchase, 6 tons. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

PARTNER Wanted, with £2000. For particulars apply personally, W. Douglass, 702, George-street.

SHIPS' KNEES Wanted. Apply Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a JUNIOR HAND for the country. Between 9 and 1, at 157, Liverpool street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, a SITUATION, as Machinist, either in town or country. Address W. S. A., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, an indoor Apprentice; premium required. 343, Sussex-st.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first class HAND, for Parramatta. A. M'Arthur and Co., York-street.

TO TAILORS—Wanted, at J. W. Goulden's, Temple of Fashion, 174, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, for the country, a thoroughly-qualified ASSISTANT, who will be liberally treated with. Apply to Elliott, Brothers.

TO MERCHANTS and OTHERS.—A young MAN, with seven years' experience in Mincing-lane business, desires a SITUATION as Clerk or Assistant. Address Omega, HERALD Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as Shipping Clerk, Collector, or otherwise; could use his own horse, if required; highest Sydney references given. Address until Monday, C. A. M., HERALD Office.

TEAMS REQUIRED, to LOAD for
Bourke — Cowra
Tambaroora — Carcoar
Ironbarks — Orange.
John Fraser and Co., Barrack-street.

WANTED, Smokers to try Honey Dew and Shag TOBACCOS, at 2s 6d per lb. T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 16 years. Mrs. Goodwin, 483, George street South.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers. Mrs. Lees, dress and corset maker, 74, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; also, Girl to mind baby. Australian Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a very small PONY for very young children. Address Pony, HERALD Office.

WANTED it known, that the Australian Builders' Price Book is sold at 392, George-street.

WANTED, to purchase a small Suburban Property. Particulars to A. Z., Bradshaw's, King-street.

WANTED, a BOY to run errands, and be otherwise useful. Apothecaries' Hall, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, Gasfitter, and Galvanized Ironworker. 343, Sussex-street. Apply early.

WANTED, a first-class COMIC SINGER. Alhambra Music Hall, King-street East.

WANTED, a thorough NURSEMAID. Apply after 9 o'clock, 151, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a young English woman as General SERVANT, Mrs. Taylor, next St. John's Darlinghurst.

WANTED a Female General SERVANT. Leader, 85, South Head Road.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Golden Gate, 515, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Ronan, 11, Parramatta street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14, to be useful. Apply 94, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a General and Shoeing Smith, Married Couples, Milkmen. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself useful. Humphries, chemist, Newton.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 257, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young, active GIRL. Apply 138, William-street, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a good quiet PONY (gelding), either for saddle or harness. Gibson's Repository.

WANTED, a quiet well-bred HORSE, that a lady may ride or drive. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady, sober Man, as GROOM; wages 30s week. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply after 10, No. 9, Dixon-street, foot of Liverpool-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a HOUSEKEEPER'S Place. Mrs. Elder, 158, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK (Female). Apply Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a useful SERVANT GIRL. 238, Castlereagh street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, to attend the boats. Apply to Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, two Unfurnished ROOMS north of Park-street. State rent, H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mr. M'Donald, grocer, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a CARTER, one not afraid of work. Douglass and Co., 702, George-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand PIANO, cheap. Address Piano, Dog and Duck, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 or 16. Apply next Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good Shoeing and General SMITH; single man preferred. Apply W. Bull.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must cook and wash well. Jackson and Hurley, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 188, Prince-street.

WANTED, STOREMAN for up country; one with a knowledge of carpentery preferred. Address, stating salary, J. T., Mrs. Lane's, 241, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for a lady and a little girl; Redfern or Paddington preferred. Address O. B., HERALD Office.

WET NURSE.—A respectable married woman would be glad to nurse a child. Apply Dr. Shaw, 83, George-street.

WANTED, by a first-class Dressmaker, an ENGAGEMENT, by the day or week; thorough fit. Address A. C., 120, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, at or near St. John's, Bishopthorpe, Glebe, a good Airy BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Address P., Post-office, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a Lad, as HELPER. H. Proctor, blacksmith, near Government Boathouse, Circular Quay.

WANTED, DRESS and MANTLE MAKERS. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

WANTED, a Person thoroughly competent to keep a set of Books by double entry; references required. Apply at once by letter Box 216, Post Office.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, who understands dressmaking, and can work Singer's machine. Apply Mrs. R. F. Stubbs, Balmain East.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION, as Plain Cook. Apply by letter, to J. R., Waverley Post-office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Barmaid—country preferred; highest references given. B., Albion Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Market streets.

WANTED, to Exchange for a lighter Vehicle (or sell), a CAB PHAETON, in good order; for one or two horses. To be seen at Chester Lodge, Camperdown.

WANTED, for Burwood, a respectable NURSE-GIRL; Protestant preferred. 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Junior ASSISTANT, who understands Builders' Ironmongery. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, with a taste for and some skill in drawing, as an APPRENTICE to the Engraving. Apply by letter, enclosing specimens, to Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS O.

WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a SITUATION to look after a horse, work in garden, and be useful. Wages not so much an object. Good reference. J. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED for the country, a GOVERNESS, thoroughly qualified to impart a sound English education, with music and singing, to a family of four girls. Apply by letter A. T., Box 248, Post Office.

WANTED, parties to TENDER for the supply of Pine and Cedar LOG TIMBER, at per 1000 feet; distance about forty miles; rafting or otherwise. Seaward, Marsh, and Co. Bowen, 9th August.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid, with good references. Address A. P., at Mrs. Delaney's, William-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Tutor or Clerk or as Storekeeper, by one aged 22, with good character. Required Married Couple—wife as cook, husband for outdoor work; married and single Farming Men; also Boys on Farm Stations, Cook and General Servants. W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street North.

£250.—WANTED, a PARTNER, active or dormant; business lucrative and long established. W. W., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, at Mrs. Silvester's, 205, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, and suitable for a family. 138, Castlereagh street North, next Victoria Club.

APARTMENTS VACANT with Board, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS (private) for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman; view of harbour. 40, Lower Fort-st.

APARTMENT.—Large Room, furnished conveniently for married couple or two friends. 9, Francis-street.

A Furnished BEDROOM, 11, Stanley-street, opposite the Grammar school.

A SITTING-ROOM and two Bedrooms vacant; Board, &c. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS, with board; private family. 21, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-st., Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS, Board, &c., single and family rooms. Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 13, Jamison-street.

A HANDSOME Balcony ROOM for a Gentleman, with board. Splendid view of harbour. 50, Prince-street.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two respectable men. Terms, 18s per week. 242, Castlereagh-street.

A LARGE BEDROOM for a Gentleman or two friends, with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM to LET, in a private family, near city. Apply 159, Forbes-st.

BOARD, &c., for two gentlemen; front room, balcony. Robinson, 120, Dowling-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a good COTTAGE. Apply to Keep and Parsons, Sydney.

BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.—To LET, the Premises, lately occupied by Christopher Tuckey, next to Phile's Hotel, containing shop and dwelling-house. Apply to Australian Mutual Provident Society, Pitt-street.

BOARDING-HOUSE to LET, at present full of boarders, close to the wharves, excellent shipping connexion; a rare opportunity for an active person with a little capital. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Apply J. Druce, Church-street, Parramatta.

FOUR-ROOMED Verandah COTTAGE, with hall, to LET. Apply 214, Castlereagh and Market streets.

GENERAL STORE.—St. Peter's, Newtown, to LET; rent, low; premises, convenient. A small well-assorted stock to be taken at low prices. Apply to W. Burchmore, on the premises.

HOTELS to LET in all parts of the City and Suburbs. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, best part of Balmain, good shipping trade. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, corner house, best part of Hunter-street. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

LODGINGS with partial Board, for a respectable female engaged during the day. 312, Macquarie-st. South.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, in Station-street, near the Railway Station, a genteel detached Verandah COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen; stable, front and back garden; good water. Apply Mr. Burnett, S. Thompson and Co.'s, 224, Pitt-street.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In consequence of the intended departure of Mr. J. M. LEIGH for England, his present RESIDENCE will be to LET immediately. Apply Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—To LET, the FAMILY HOTEL, South Muswellbrook, now doing a first-rate business, and occupied by Mr. Eli Allen. Possession can be given on 1st January, 1867. All applications to the proprietor will be strictly attended to. Hugh M. Enley, Muswellbrook, August 3.

STORAGE, first-class, low rates. Store to Let, rent low. H. R. Reid, Stores, Clarence-street North.

SUPERIOR Furnished APARTMENTS, in the best part of Phillip-street; private family. For cards of address apply Messrs. Smyth and Wells, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

TO LET, a large dry store, lately used as a bonded store. Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, during summer months, furnished HOUSE, 6, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 3-roomed HOUSE, garden, yard, water, Botany Road. Rent 8s. H. R. Reid, Clarence-st.

TO LET, ALLOTMENTS, Prince's Road, Darlinghurst; lease 94 years. F. E. Rishworth, 401, George-st.

TO LET, Shell Cove PICNIC GROUNDS, Middle Harbour. 115, King-street East.

TO LET, those STORES now occupied by Mr. Chalk. Apply Mr. Jacobs, Post Office Hotel.

TO LET, a SHOP situated in King-street. S. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, at the latter end of next month, those STORES now occupied by Mr. Chatto. Apply to Mr. John Jacobs, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO LET, upper part of PREMISES, 473, George-street, near Bathurst-street, 5 rooms and kitchen; rent £1 per week. Apply next door.

TO LET, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts, a splendid ROOM, 60 feet long, with a store over; also 3 more ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, as may be required.

TO LET or SELL, a bargain, an ORCHARD, well stocked with choice fruit trees, Cottage of six rooms, detached kitchen and washhouse. Apply to E. Curtiss, No. 344, George-street.

TO BE LET, Newtown Railway Station, a semi-detached RESIDENCE, 6 rooms and entrance hall; garden ground attached. Apply F. E. Rishworth, George-street; or G. Langhorne, Newtown Road.

TO LET, at Paddington, Point Piper Road, near the Anglican and Catholic churches, a new stone HOUSE, containing nine rooms; bath-room, stables, outhouses, and every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, or for SALE, furnished or not, at Hunter's Hill, a HOUSE, of 8 rooms, &c., gardens and paddock, pleasantly situated, water frontage. Apply G. De Milhau, wine merchant, 54, Market-st., opposite Markets.

TO BE LET, one STORE, with offices complete, recently erected in Macquarie-place, adjoining the Agra Bank; also, the two stores immediately at the back, fronting New Pitt-street. Application to George W. Lord, Union Club. The keys can be obtained from Mr. Munro, architect, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road; a convenient family residence, with out-offices, stabling, and garden, adjoining the residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. Apply to J. S. Harrison, at Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.'s, Charlotte-place.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 15s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, September 7th, 1866.

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